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CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Convincing Exposure of Democratic Register Stuffing.

FRAUDS RUN TO EARTH.

Forty-one Illegal Voters Detected by Registered Letters.

DARKNESS TO COVER CRIME.

Ballot Boxes to Be Tampered with Before Dawn.

REPUBLICANS SURE OF SUCCESS.

Judging from the desperate tactics which they are adopting the Democrats are badly scared. They fear the verdict of the honest voters tomorrow. They are resorting to every expedient to avert defeat, and they seem to be regardless of the consequences. Attention was called yesterday to the circular of Chairman John McGillen addressed to the Democratic judges and clerks of election to be at the Election Commissioners' office this morning to receive the ballot boxes and the official ballots, and to be at the polls Tuesday morning at 5:30 and to open the polls at 6 o'clock sharp. In many instances this order will receive a rather broad interpretation. It will be interpreted as an instruction to the Democratic precinct managers to take possession of the polls and the ballots and to do everything that is possible to gain advantage over the Republicans. In some instances it may be that the polls will be opened before 6 o'clock and ballots may be cast in the names of the dead and missing and non-existent persons of the poll lists.

The registries in many of the wards are stuffed. It is the purpose of the Democrats to have a ballot cast against every name in those stuffed precincts. It would be safer and easier to have the vote cast in the names of those dead and missing persons in the dark of the December morning than in the broad light of day later on. It has become known that instructions have been issued in some precincts that the voters shall be in line before 6 o'clock. There will be a loud clamor to hurry on the balloting that the voters may not "lose a day," or that they may "get to their work." Under cover of this clamor some fine work will undoubtedly be attempted.

Register-Stuffers Caught at the Game.

The Republican leaders are fully informed as to the plans of the Democrats. The members of the Republican City Central committee were called to headquarters last evening, informed as to the plans of the Democrats, and were requested to take every measure to prevent fraud in their wards tomorrow. The committee decided thereupon to call special meetings of the ward clubs in every ward this evening to make preparations for the following day. The Democrats will be met at the polls in the early morning and they will be fought to the finish, fairly, openly, and legally. The Republicans were never so well prepared for battle. They are thoroughly organized. They are also thoroughly well informed as to the methods of their opponents. Wherever the registry has been stuffed warrants have been sworn out for the arrest of those who may attempt to answer to the bogus name and vote. As an instance of the thorough way in which the Republicans are proceeding it is only necessary to cite the case of the Seventeenth Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward. The following names, forty-one in all, are registered from the corner of Forty-third and Goodspeed streets: J. M. McCough, P. Papineau, A. McMann, F. Kennedy, J. Maroney, D. Bender, J. Metzinger, T. Casey, B. Collins, J. White, O. Cronquest, W. Casey, J. Neeson, J. Conley, M. Connors, J. Hawley, J. M. Mackintosh, M. Butler, D. Gallery, D. Whalley, R. Burgen, W. Connor, J. Carey, J. Burke, P. Harrington, J. Casey, J. DeVine, A. Gignere, C. Gouett, J. Halligan, T. Fahey, J. O'Brien, J. Parttan, J. R. Oats, C. Stroppel, P. Fleming, J. Sullivan, L. Daly, W. Steinberg, J. Batkey, and P. McMahon.

Registered letters have been addressed to these names at the address above given three times, and in each instance returned to the sender with the mark "Not found." A search was also instituted at the place indicated. Not one of the forty-one could be found. Warrants were then sworn out for the arrest of every man named. They will be put in the hands of trusty officers, who will arrest any one who votes for any of the names from the address mentioned. Similar lists have been made for precincts in the First, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Thirtieth Wards and warrants issued. The officers with the warrants will be at the polling places at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning and will remain as long as their services are needed. It is not improbable too that a leading Democratic politician living in the west end of the Twenty-ninth Ward may be locked up for conspiracy to assist in fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting. The Republican leaders are determined to have fair play and justice at the polls. The Mayor will exert his police powers to secure an honest vote and an honest count. The Democrats may object. But their objections will not count against a proper enforcement of the law.

Election Commissioners Favor Democrats.

The Election Commissioners seem determined as far as possible to assist the Democratic bosses in their ballot-box schemes. In many of the precincts some of the most earnest and capable of the Republican election officers are being removed to make way for less resolute men. Thus C. T. Davis, a capable Republican, has been moved in the Ninth Precinct of the First Ward because he insisted on closely questioning Hinky Dink's lodging-house voters. In the Fourth Precinct of the Third Ward C. F. Kreyssler, an old resident and a stanch Republican, has been ousted to make way for one C. N. Riley, a nominal Republican employed in the Health Department, who is not a householder as required by the statute. C. S. Klink, the Democratic judge in this precinct, has been notified to appear before the Election Board today to make affidavit as to how he voted at the last election. If he did not vote the Democratic ticket then he is to be removed. The polling-place in the Twenty-third Precinct of the Twenty-fourth Ward has been removed to accommodate the Democrats.

The official ballots will be delivered this morning to the Democratic election judges and clerks in preference to the Republicans, and so it goes.

REPUBLICANS SMELL VICTORY.

Democrats Suffer from Their Miserable Campaign Tactics.

There were not many except members of the Executive committee to be found at the Republican headquarters yesterday and the Democratic headquarters were practically deserted. The workers of both parties were out in the wards attending to the details of the campaign. Sunday is always a field day with the Democrats, and on the principle of the better-the-day-the-better-the-deed the Republicans went to work yesterday with right good will. This was unusual, but the time is short and it was deemed best to utilize every hour of it in order to counteract the work of the Democrats.

The latter are resorting to the most disreputable practices. There is abundant evidence in the hands of the Republican Campaign committee that the Democratic bosses have stuffed the registries in the lodging-house wards and that they have organized gangs of repeaters to vote in the names of those registered, whether dead, absent, or non-existent. At least half a dozen lodging-houses in the First Ward alone are spotted. Any attempt of the members of the repeaters' gang to vote from those houses will be promptly checked. There will be many arrests if the attempts at fraudulent voting are persisted in. A watch has been kept on certain places in the Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-fourth Wards. In short, every effort will be made to secure an honest vote. All attempts at fraud will be punished.

The count of the ballots will be carefully watched also. There will be meetings of the Republican captains, watchers, challengers, and judges in every one of the thirty-four wards of the city this evening to prepare for the election Tuesday. The judges, clerks, and challengers will be instructed to be at their respective polling places Tuesday morning as early as 5:30 to keep close watch on the Democratic officials and workers and to see to it that the balloting begins fairly, honestly, and at the appointed time. It is estimated that on the result of the meetings this evening there will be at least ten Republicans at every polling precinct at 6 o'clock. Mr. Lorimer, the acting Secretary of the Republican committee, communicated by letter and telegraph with the ward leaders about this matter yesterday afternoon, and the work will be carefully attended to until the polls close.

Has a Swift Majority of 10,000.

As the time for the balloting approaches the confidence of the Republican committeemen in the result increases. County Clerk Wulff says he will be greatly surprised if Mr. Swift has not a majority of 10,000. He says the estimates printed in some of the papers and purporting to come from him are not genuine. He has not ventured on detailed estimates. The bogus circulars sent out to the German voters from the Democratic headquarters and printed by a Democratic committeeman and which were intended to prejudice German voters against Mr. Swift have proven more hurtful to the Democrats than to the Republicans. The bogus character of the affair has been fully established. The Germans are utterly disgusted with the Democratic leaders and the Democratic candidate as a result. They will mark their disapproval of the disreputable methods of the Hopkins managers by voting for George B. Swift. The German Democratic press will try hard to offset the effect of THE TRIBUNE'S exposure of the bogus circulars, but they will hardly succeed. Yesterday a leading German Democrat called at the Republican headquarters and asked for copies of the bogus circulars, saying that he could use them with effect. He applied to Henry T. Carr for the copies. Mr. Carr said the Republicans were not giving out such documents, that they had never given them out, and he fully explained the character of the disreputable Democratic scheme in regard to them. "I thought so," said the German Democrat. "I felt in my heart that the whole thing was a job. I assure you that now that I am sure of my ground I will do everything I can against the Democratic candidate, and that I will get my fellow German Democrats to help me."

The Germans in the northwest section of the city, and in the Thirtieth Ward especially, who received the bogus circular, are indignant at the trick attempted to be played on them.

The Hopkins managers continued in the business of circulating bogus circulars and dodgers yesterday with the purpose of uniting the Roman Catholics of the city in support of Hopkins and of stirring up race hatred and religious prejudices. Some of the dodgers, posters, and cards were distributed at the churches, and even in the Sunday-schools. But the efforts of the Democratic bosses in this direction had been previously discounted. The city was flooded with posters and circulars addressed by the Democrats to the workingmen and the saloon element for the purpose of prejudicing them against Mr. Swift. These were met by affidavits and other properly authenticated statements showing up Mr. Hopkins' record as a wrecker of labor unions. The tired and bothered voters became weary of all the campaign literature.

Another Democratic Boomerang.

The most effective work of the day has been done through the distribution of the following declaration of the street car conductors of the South Side:

WHEREAS, At the ball given by our South Side Conductors' and Drivers' Benevolent Association last evening at South Side Turner Hall, Thirty-first and State streets, the Hon. George B. Swift was present by invitation of the Executive committee of our order as our guest and invited to speak to us, but was prevented by a gang of disorderly persons without character, who were there bent on mischief, creating such a disturbance that it was impossible for the Mayor's speech to be heard; and

WHEREAS, This disturbance has been used for the purpose of making political capital by interested persons; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the South Side conductors and drivers do hereby denounce the disgraceful conduct of the hoodlums who had gained admittance to our ball through means unknown, but for a purpose that was plainly apparent, and we disclaim all responsibility for their conduct.

Resolved, Further, that the South Side conductors and drivers holding in high esteem the private and public character of our distinguished Mayor, convey to him our sense of deep mortification concerning this unfortunate affair and our assurance that no conductors or drivers had anything to do with it except in energetic efforts to suppress the disgraceful disturbance.

J. H. Dorssy, E. G. Devens, E. Baryten, Charles R. Rood, I. Spinner, R. Walsh, E. Friedhof, D. C. Foirlayson, Walter B. Read, Allen E. Smith, D. E. Calendar, C. H. Hayward, J. J. Swarz, A. B. McIlvaine, C. J. Duffy, Joseph C. Peters, R. A. Adams, J. A. Parley, Frank McDonald, W. Hawley, W. Klingele, J. Driscoe, S. E. Fender, H. Hancken, S. Blandin, D. H. Fisher, F. W. Pixley, W. L. Tabor, A. W. Hamilton, George Perry, G. Cruickshank, F. D. Fowler, A. P. Anderson, F. P. Tyrell, E. C. Smith, C. E. Sexton, J. Edmunds, W. B. Chinginpeil, A. J. Thompson, William Malone, James Reilly, M. Milan, F. C. Sweet, P. Bolgen, J. M. Ovason, J. Thimons, G. Elmer, M. Lawrence, T. M. Foulke, F. Gittengo, J. Fitzsimmons, W. Hank, T. J. Bromens, T. F. McEnery, P. Donovan, J. Kane, P. Golden, J. D. Kirkpatrick, J. E. Allen, J. Watterson, J. Hood, C. M. Adkinson, J. Fitzpatrick, Hugh Graham, Charles Miller, J. T. Lowery, G. Williamson, J. S. Cummings, E. R. Crawford, M. A. Kane, C. B. Smith, James Tooling, E. T. Smith, E. Mulcahy, J. Burge, J. Brennan, G. Beahloff, T. F. Elward, A. V. Kiser, J. M. Coffey, G. A. Mathews, J. McComb, W. H. Costogan, Robert Hansen, A. Larsen, A. N. Drew, J. Leahy, James Griffith, B. Frame, C. Hitchcock, Thomas L. Style, George W. McLucas, G. W. Curran, T. C. Toltz, T. Mack, M. E. Holmes, H. Powers, R. J. Rice, M. B. Owens, J. Stewart, Allan McDonald, C. A. Meyer, P. Shanahan, P. Casey, J. K. Allen, William J. Guinea, A. S. Stoops, James A. Forde, H. M. Shepfer, W. S. Lander, N. H. Sarvey, Thomas Fayne, J. Brodil, M. H. Hagan, A. E. Andres, W. Van Velzer, J. Burns, C. W. Williamson, M. J. Clifford, D. F. Eustace, T. J. Kane, W. Pottinger, James Regan, Charles G. Nyren, E. H. Hankins, G. Van Horn, S. A. Webster, M. Eagan, H. Lawrence, W. Iwry, B. Diedrick, Charles W. Wright, T. M. Jackson, A. H. Fesenmeyer, M. Gleason, W. E. Pratt, M. W. Hoover, O. S. Hopkins, L. Tuohy, M. J. Schultz, T. Bond, N. Toby, J. Grimsey, K. Hilton, J. P. Cleary, W. Scott.

[Continued on eighth page.]

FAIR PLAY FOR SWIFT

ROUGHS TRY TO STAMPEDE A BIG REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Defied by the Mayor and Afraid of the Results of Their Misdeeds They Sneak Out—Powerful Reply to the Demagogic Accusers of the Republican Nominee—The Forged Circular Acts as a Roorbach—Foreign-Born Citizens Listen to a Discourse on the Rights of Individuals.

"I was never afraid of any living human being. I brand that man a coward and a sneak." These were the words used by Mayor George B. Swift to a disturber in a meeting at Germania Turner Hall, Thirty-fourth and Halsted streets, yesterday afternoon. The man was trying the favorite tactics of bullies who attend Republican meetings for the sole purpose of raising a row and causing the gathering to disperse. This fellow broke in while Mr. Swift was talking with "Hurrah for Hopkins!" which three or four in the back of the hall took up. Mr. Swift walked down to the front of the platform and shook his clenched fist at the disturbers. "You are a coward," he said. "You came here to start a disturbance and try to run me off the stage, but you can't do it. I was never afraid of any living human being. You are a coward and a sneak. I am sure the people here want to see fair play in everything. If two boys are fighting you give them fair play. If two dogs begin to chew one another you will see that they get fair play, and that is what I expect you to give to me. Give me a fair show and I'll take care of myself every time."

While the Republican candidate was making this talk the fellow who had started the disturbance made a hurried exit and the ones who had joined him in the cry followed him from the hall. The crowd had showed unmistakably that the speaker should have fair play and no further disturbance was offered, a state of affairs which caused the Chairman, Nic Meyers, to say: "This is the greatest Republican meeting I ever saw held in this end of the ward."

Indignation Brings Out a Ringing Speech.

Mr. Swift was angry because of the interruption. He was mad clear through, and this set him to talking of the forged circulars sent out by the Democrats to bring religion into the Mayoralty race. "There have been sent out recently to voters in the City of Chicago a lot of circulars which were no more and no less than deliberate forgeries," Mr. Swift said. "These circulars were in envelopes with the card of the Republican headquarters forged on them, and they were sent out with the intention of deceiving the voters of the city. The men who sent them out do not know what honesty is. They sought to prejudice honest people against me, but they have overshot the mark. They will find that the people will resent such action. A friend of mine, and a neighbor on the West Side, who is foreign-born, brought a copy of this insolent lying circular to my house last night. It was the first I had seen and I took it with me to a meeting of workingmen on the North Side last night. When I explained to them the sort of thing Democrats were doing they stood as one man to show their disapproval.

"The Democrats are claiming to be the friends of the workingman. Since when have they been his friends? Since when, I say? They have certainly changed since last fall if they are the friends of the workingman. Who compelled the railroads to build viaducts at a cost of $1,400,000? It was Swift, the Commissioner of Public Works. These same men have been saying that I have fought the workingman and they have brought forward the records of the City Council to prove this. There is a man in this audience who can tell you that I was the one who insisted on the carrying out of the eight-hour law in the Public Works Department. The men who have been making these statements about me know they are lies and that they lied when they told such stories.

Voted to Save Old Men Their Places.

"As to that statement about my voting against the bill to give the men in the Street Department $1.25 a day they have not told you the whole truth. The records only show the vote. There is nothing to show the discussion. The facts are these: The City Controller wanted to discharge some old men who had been in the Street Department for many years and who drew $1 a day for their services. I fought this and said the men must be kept. A member of the Council presented a bill at this time to increase the pay to $1.25 a day. He was a demagogue who was trying to get some notoriety. The old men did not want $1.25 a day. All they wanted was to be kept in their places. That was the point at issue and I voted against the bill. I have always held that a man should not get less than $1.50 a day for his labor given to the city.

"The men who sent out the forged circulars are the worst kind of demagogues. They are worse than that. They would not stop at murder. I have the utmost contempt for them, and their scheme is working against them now. All I ask is fair play. I ask you if it is fair play to treat me that way. I only ask the votes of those people who believe I would make the better Mayor. If you believe Hopkins would make a better Mayor than I, vote for him. Give me fair play and I will take care of myself. If I am the real Mayor next Wednesday, instead of the acting Mayor, I will make things lively for some of the people now on the city payrolls. There was that dude, Schwab, foreman of a gang of 600 or 700 sewer laborers, a dude who wore a silk hat and patent leather shoes and a diamond in his shirt-front, who was discharged on my order. He wouldn't know a sewer pipe from a sheet-iron smokestack, yet he was drawing $150 a month for doing nothing. I don't know how many more Schwabs there may be on the pay-rolls, but I will find out after Wednesday. If you uphold the class of men who draw money for work which they do not do then you are as guilty as they are. If you do not you will have a chance to show it next Tuesday."

Douglas on Democratic Inaction.

Stephen A. Douglas was the first speaker. He said he always talked to voters to get them to vote the way he thought was the right way, but he wanted them to vote anyway. He would prefer that they should vote the other way rather than not vote at all. It was the duty of every American citizen to vote. He had no rocks to throw at the Democratic party. The mass of the party, he thought, were good, honest people, though their eyesight was not always of the best. One result of the poor eyesight of the people was seen in the 100,000 men—some said 150,000—out of work in the City of Chicago—men as good as ever wore shoe leather, who had no work and no money. He believed the situation was the result of the action, or rather the lack of action, on the part of Grover Cleveland. The Democrats had nothing to do with the running of the government. They met twice in four years, once in summer to nominate Grover Cleveland, and once in the fall to elect him, and then for four years the Democrats had no show unless he happened to be an ex-Republican Judge or Chicago wholesale grocer. The Democrats had made believe the silver law was what caused the trouble. The difficulty was not over the kind of money, but how to get a cent. It was the indecision on the tariff question. If only matters were settled in some way it would be better. It would be better to have free trade that no trade at all.

George F. Stitch spoke briefly in support of Swift. He said Grover Cleveland had interfered in the local election and had appointed a Postmaster and a Collector of Internal Revenue to aid Hopkins in his candidacy, and had brought national politics into a local election. Frank Lawler, an honest man and a friend of the workingman, had gone down to Washington with 70,000 names signed to his petition to be made Postmaster, and had been turned down because of a combination on the part of Morrison, Fithian, Forman, and others to make Morrison United States Senator to succeed Shelby M. Cullom. They knew that Frank Lawler was a friend of Carter H. Harrison, and that anything done for him would hurt Morrison's chances. Even when Carter Harrison was dead they had carried their hatred of him out in fighting Lawler.

Protection Argument Brought Home.

Ald. E. J. Noble of the Thirty-first Ward kept the people interested for half an hour. He told of the five men who had prepared the Wilson bill regulating the tariff on all goods coming into the United States and said they came from five towns in the South, with a combined population of less than 8,000 and having not one manufacturing concern in all of them. Ald. Noble told a home story to illustrate the advantages of protection. He had promised his 10-year-old boy 25 cents to clean the snow from the sidewalk in front of his house, and a week ago he went home at night and his boy had said he owed him $1 for cleaning off the snow.

"But I only promised you 25 cents for cleaning the sidewalk."

"Yes, but I cleaned it off four times today. You know it was snowing nearly all day."

"At this rate you will break your father before spring comes," the Alderman replied.

"Wouldn't you rather give me $1 and keep the money in the family than pay 25 cents to some one you would never see again?"

The Welsh Glee club sang a number of campaign songs between the speeches.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

POLES LISTEN TO A FEW TRUTHS.

Mayor Swift Tells Workingmen What They Should Demand.

Mayor Swift addressed a large gathering of the Poles of the Ninth Ward last night at Pulaski Hall, Seventeeth street and Ashland avenue. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Kosciusko Republican club and 2,500 people were present. Joseph Mapieralski, the President of the club, presided, and on the platform were John Manna, Vice-President of the club; W. Swierzynki, its Secretary; Clement Belinski, Cal Wagner, Adam Kusz, Charles C. Woodman, John Bednasz, Ald. Bidwill, and Miles Kehoe. The meeting was opened with an address in Polish by Clement Belinski, who afterward spoke in English.

When Mayor Swift entered the hall he was given an enthusiastic reception. He was at once introduced by the presiding officer, and spoke as follows: "Many things have been charged against me by my opponents with the hope of securing the vote of the foreign-born citizens. Nothing in my record as a private citizen or as a public servant could be found that would serve their purpose, and therefore they said that I was small and narrow-minded. They would have you believe that when I am Mayor—they say I am only acting Mayor, a sort of figurehead—I will surround Chicago with a stone wall half a mile high and equally thick; they would convince you that as soon as I am Mayor in fact no man can drink a glass of beer, no man or woman can attend a dance. In a word, every day will be a Puritan Sunday. No one knows better that this is untrue than the men who make the charges. They know that they lie when they utter the words. No man is a firmer believer in liberty than I, and by liberty I mean personal liberty—the opportunity for each and every person to indulge in his own customs and practices as long as they do not interfere with the liberties of another.

"They accuse me of being a deacon and attempt to warp that dignity—to which, however, I have no claim—into a badge of infamy. As an American citizen I claim the right to belong to any church I choose, and I declare that as American citizens each and every man has exactly the same right. There are lots of good Catholics in the ward where I live; there are also citizens of nearly every other creed and every nationality, yet these people, irrespective of nationality or creed, gave me the nomination for Alderman and elected me by nearly 1,700 majority. Does that look as if they thought I was small and narrow minded? I tell you if you want to know anything about a man go and ask his neighbors.

"When I was chosen Mayor ad interim I found the city's finances in a most deplorable condition. Instead of being in a good sound financial condition as we suppose I found the city was heavily in debt. All the enormous sums appropriated for the work in the various departments wasted; work given to dishonest contractors who did not carry out their contracts except as to the drawing of their money; men dead for months carried on the pay-rolls. What does this mean? It means that the money you and I every taxpayer have paid into the city treasury has been grossly misspent, not to use any harsher terms. This is a question that should interest every one of you. It is you, the laboring men, who, in the end, pay the taxes. The money may be paid into the treasury by other men, but it all comes from the men who rent homes, who buy provisions, who buy clothes. Since you pay this money it is to your interest to see to it that it is spent to the best possible advantage. You are interested in clean streets, in a good police system, in the water works, in elevating the grade crossings. Have the Democrats ever looked to your interests in any of these things? They have spent your money and what have you received in return? I ask you to seriously consider this question, and having done so to cast your votes Tuesday next in accordance with this decision."

The other speakers were Adam Kusz, John Bednasz, and John Manna, all of whom spoke in Polish; and Cal Wagner, Charles C. Woodman, Ald. Bidwill, and Miles Kehoe.

THAT CIRCULAR A ROORBACH.

German-American Democrats Disapprove the Palpable Fraud.

Fifteen hundred German-Americans attended the Swift meeting yesterday afternoon at Northwest Turner Hall, Clybourn and Southport avenues. William Eisfeldt presided. William Meyer was the first speaker. His address dealt particularly with the circular sent out by the Democratic committee in a counterfeit Republican committee envelope. Mr. Meyer after reading the circular, which began: "To the patriotic American citizens of Chicago, are you in favor of this city being again governed by the disreputable foreign elements?" said: "Hundreds of you Germans have received this circular I suppose. It is one of the most infamous acts a political gang in its desperation ever concocted. In its fear that an honest man would get into power and uncover the rascality of its followers in the City Hall it has resorted to this disreputable act. But it has recoiled upon the heads of those who planned it. No one is deceived, but many have had their eyes opened to the character of men with whom they have been affiliating politically. I know personally at least a dozen good German-American citizens who have long been Democrats, and who upon learning the truth about that circular swore they would not only vote for George B. Swift but would do everything in their power to bring about his election. So it is with hundreds of other foreign-born citizens."

The other speakers were "Happy Cal" Wagner, William Boldenweck, Judge Hamburgher, B. M. Hunt, and S. Meyer.

HAS NO PENSION LIST.

COL. EVANS' REASON FOR LEAVING THE SALVATION ARMY.

No Provision Made for the Superannuated Workers in the Ranks and This Fact Leads the Western Worker, Who Went East to Assist Commander Booth, to Leave the Service—Will Engage in the New Work Which Aims to Reach the Mechanic and the Artisan Class.

Col. Evans, for many years in command of the Salvation Army work in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and who was called from Chicago five years ago to assume the position of Chief of Staff or second in command of the American forces, with his headquarters in New York, has resigned from the movement, and is now associated with the Rev. C. H. Yatman in an aggressive Christian work, conducted in New York City on somewhat similar lines to those of the army. The reasons given by Col. Evans for leaving the movement founded by Gen. Booth are important and have caused a profound sensation throughout army circles. In an interview on the subject he says:

"When in Chicago some months ago I got into conversation with some officers who had served under Commandant Herbert Booth at Toronto. They told me that they were greatly concerned over a remark made by Herbert Booth at an officers' council, to the effect that no officer in the army need expect to be provided for in case he became worn out or superannuated in the service. He said that the army was in no position to pension officers, and that they would have to look out for themselves if they became disabled. 'In other words,' said the Commandant, 'the same sacrifice that led you to give up all and come into the army shall lead you to give up all and go out of it when you are a burden to the cause.'

"As a family man," continued Col. Evans, "the father of four children, I naturally felt a little disturbed when I heard this, although I had not thought much on the subject before. I began to wonder what would become of my little family should I fall into ill health, and the more I thought about it the more uncertain the future seemed. When I got back to the city Commander Booth was in Europe. Upon his return I told him how much I had been disturbed and he said it was a great pity his brother had made such a statement, but he would see if something could not be done to allay my fears.

The Resignation Leads to a Remedy.

"I, however, resigned, giving as my reasons that the army, under its present system, being unable to make proper provisions for my future, I felt it my duty to go elsewhere. Commander Booth begged me to reconsider the matter, and even offered to deposit money to my credit every week if I would remain, and to this proposition I agreed and withdrew my resignation. Some correspondence followed with International Headquarters in London, and the upshot of this was that they refused to sanction the agreement of Commander Ballington Booth.

"The next thing I got was a cablegram ordering me to say farewell to American friends, and be prepared for marching orders to some other country. This alone would have led to my resignation, but the main cause was the reason I have given. I left the army with the best of feelings towards Commander Booth and all my old comrades and am glad to say that the work never was in better condition than it is today."

After Col. Evans had severed his connection with the Salvation Army the question that he had raised was taken into serious consideration by the officials at headquarters. At the recent congress in New York many of the officers, learning of the reason of Col. Evans' resignation, began to consider the matter from their own standpoint, and the Commander was forced, so grave did the subject appear, to take some action about it. In an interview on the subject Commander Booth said that he had communicated with the international officials in London, laying before them the plan that he trusted would bridge over the difficulty. He is now waiting a reply to his letter on the subject.

To Reach the Middle Class.

After leaving the army Col. Evans went at once to the movement led by the Rev. C. H. Yatman. This is a work that aims to reach a class of non-church-going people who are in a different strata of society to that of the lower element that the army hopes to reach. The financial men of New York City who are behind the movement agree that between the respectable church-going classes and the denizens of court and alley there is a multitude of the mechanic class who look on a church as something too straitlaced and melancholy for them. To reach this class is the aim of the Rev. C. H. Yatman and his associates. Meetings are held at noonday and every evening at the Metropolitan Hall, a handsome and commodious structure in the heart of the shopping district, and Sundays at the Academy of Music, where hundreds are turned away at every service. As soon as the work of organizing is completed it is proposed to hire halls in every part of the city, carrying on the meetings by the aid of vocal and instrumental music, after the manner of the services conducted by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes in London, England. Services will be held Sundays in theaters and other places where the crowds are likely to come without feeling of restraint.

Missionaries will be engaged to visit the converts and conduct the services, and as soon as New York is attended to other centers will receive a visit from the forces of Mr. Yatman. It is claimed that several hundred converts have been made since this aggressive evangelical work began, and from the ranks of the regenerated the future leaders of the branches will be selected.

Col. Evans came to Chicago ten years ago, when the army, owing to the secession of the former leader, Gen. Moore, was in its direst straits. The body under Gen. Booth, to which Col. Evans belonged, was stigmatized as "The English Army," and everywhere attempts were made by Gen. Moore's emissaries to discount the work of the legitimate movement. Under these discouraging circumstances Col. Evans, then holding the rank of Major, came, accompanied only by his wife, and after suffering considerable privation they gained a footing, and immediately the work began to spread. How, in spite of the bitterest opposition in some quarters, the army's long-reaching tentacles have taken hold of city after city, until every important center in the Northwest is occupied by the red-jerseyed crusaders, is an old story.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

TEN MILLIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

Gold Bonds to Be Issued by the Rockefeller Iron Consolidation.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—A trust mortgage for $10,000,000 covering all the property of the Lake Superior consolidated iron mines to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York has been put on file in Duluth. The deed creates a trust committee, consisting of J. W. Murray of New York, F. T. Gates of New York, and Lon Merritt of Duluth, to protect the rights of all the various interests affected by the instrument. The trust deed is given to secure the payment of $10,000,000 of 6 per cent gold bonds which have been issued and which are to provide capital for the purchase of new properties and the operation and development of those already held by the Rockefeller consolidation.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, warmer, southwest winds.

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BRINGS NEWS OF CATARINO GARZA.

J. W. Morrow Says He Is Enjoying Himself in Costa Rica.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—J. W. Morrow, an official of the Costa Rica railroad, formerly in the employ of the Mexican National railroad, arrived here today, bringing direct information concerning Catarino Garza, the Mexican border revolutionary leader, for whose capture and delivery to Mexican authorities there is a standing reward of $30,000. Mr. Morrow said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "I met Catarino Garza frequently in Costa Rica. He is stout and healthy, good-humored, and is enjoying himself. Why shouldn't he be? Garza is not a common citizen of his new country, but hold the office of head of the Navy Department of Costa Rica, as well as Jefe Politico of Port Limon, an important coast town of that republic. He loves to meet and converse with Americans and puts in his leisure time at the American Hotel. However, he is reticent in regard to his recent exploits on the border, speaking of them only to trusted friends. He says he is perfectly satisfied with his new country and will have his family at Port Limon before long. His wife and child are now arranging to leave for Costa Rica. That he feels entirely secure in his new country, which has no extradition treaty covering his offense, is shown by the numerous letters he writes to his friends in Texas and Mexico. He has even written several United States Deputy Marshals, who were at times hot on his trail, but what was the nature of his correspondence I could not ascertain." While in the city Mr. Morrow hunted up a nephew of Garza's wife and, it is thought, brought a message from the ex-border chief. In regard to this point Mr. Morrow would make no statement.

THREE MEN ARE KILLED IN A WRECK

Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Train Goes Down a Steep Bank.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—Just after passing through the tunnel on Muldraugh's Hill this morning a Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern freight train loaded with coal and live stock plunged 135 feet down a steep declivity. Trees growing on the side of the hill and several ledges of rock prevented the train going to the bottom, 150 feet further down. The dead:

KEEGAN, THOMAS, engineer, No. 2006 Fifteenth street, Louisvlile.
DOWNES, JOHN, fireman, No. 1201 West Oak street, Louisville.
UNKNOWN MAN of respectable appearance, supposed to be Stephen Joyce of Owensboro.

The injured:

CHURCH, ALBERT, colored, head brakeman, concussion of the brain.
HODGES, JACK, brakeman, slightly injured on the head and body; lives in Louisville.
TWO UNKNOWN tramps, badly injured.

Three hundred hogs and 100 head of cattle were killed. Total financial loss is $15,000.

CHICAGO "GLOBE" DECIDES TO SUSPEND.

It Is Said M. C. McDonald Has Withdrawn His Financial Support.

Owing, it is said, to an inability to pay salaries, the Chicago Daily *Globe* has suspended. Last night a colored janitor, the only man in the office, said the difficulty was only temporary, and the publication of the paper would resume in a few days. An employé is authority for the statement that no salaries have been paid for at least three weeks. It is said M. C. McDonald, who has been known as the *Globe* backer, has withdrawn his support, and this, with the failure of the Democratic Campaign committee to come forward with funds, caused the suspension.

MRS. PALMER GIVES $1,000 TO CHARITY.

It Will Be Used by the Woman's Club for Needy Children and Women.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has sent to Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, President of the Chicago Woman's club, a check for $1,000 to be distributed among the poor, and last night President Stevenson in a communication to THE TRIBUNE announced the gift and outlined steps taken by the club to use the money in helping needy children and women. The work already done and planned by the club is told elsewhere in this issue of THE TRIBUNE.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Robbers ransacked St. Andrew's Cathedral at Little Rock, Ark., Friday night.

The arrival of the Lehigh liner Tuscarora at Buffalo Saturday night closed navigation at that port.

Mr. and Mrs. James Williams, living on a farm near Port Credit, Ont., were murdered yesterday by a farm hand.

William Kelly was fatally shot by George Mason at Apollo, Pa., Saturday night in a fight between strikers and a non-union employé of the Apollo Iron company.

Boston railroads will hereafter have a minimum charge of $1 per day for the detention of cars not loaded or unloaded within ninety-six hours after being placed.

The relief committee of Pittsburg, Pa., has made arrangements with the city authorities for the employment of as many men as apply on city works at 10 cents an hour.

The felt works of Alfred Dolge at Dolgeville, N. Y., have shut down, throwing fifteen hundred men out of employment. Mr. Dolge says the Wilson bill is to blame.

In a runaway accident at Washington Representative McCreary of Kentucky and his wife had a narrow escape. One of the horses attached to their carriage was killed.

Delegates representing employés of the Northern Pacific railway held meetings at St. Paul to protest against the proposed 10 per cent reduction in wages. A compromise is expected.

An attachment suit by the Thomson-Houston General Electric company against the City Electric Street railway company of Little Rock, Ark., was begun Saturday. The suit involves claims of $300,000.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

LAST EDITION.

IT THREATENS LIFE.

Engineers' License System Is Said to Be Useless.

INCOMPETENTS HIRED.

What "Prof." Harkins' School of Instruction Will Do.

MR. DICEY'S QUESTIONS.

United Council Files Some Affidavits with the Mayor.

DEMAND NEW EXAMINING BOARD.

If the sworn statements of reputable men are worthy of credence, then the Board of Examiners whose duty it is to issue licenses to stationary engineers within the city limits is in need of a wholesome reminder of the purpose for which it was established; that is, the protection of lives and property.

Mayor Swift is in possession of a bundle of affidavits furnished him by D. McCarthy, Secretary, William Torpey, District Chief, and Thomas Donegan, constituting a committee appointed by the United Engineers' Council, a body representing the various organizations of stationary engineers in the city, which allege that in a great many cases the places of responsible engineers are now filled by hod-carriers, laborers, teamsters, and other men who would have some trouble in defining the difference between a follower plate and a muley cow, but who, nevertheless, have licenses issued by this same board of examiners and are now drawing salaries as engineers. These licenses are accepted by employers as certificates of competency.

There is a phase to the question in which the public is most vitally interested, that is the constant menace to life through the handling of boilers by those who know nothing about the matter. Many boilers are situated under the sidewalks or fronting directly on them, so that in case of an explosion the lives of scores of pedestrians as well as the occupants of the crowded buildings would be in danger. How great this peril is will be realized when it is remembered that a cubic foot of heated water under a pressure of sixty to seventy pounds a square inch has about the same energy as one pound of gun powder. The danger of explosions when boilers are handled by these incompetents is real and not imaginary. Numerous instances are known where these cheap "engineers" have permitted boilers in their care to get nearly empty, then with a hot fire going have begun pumping in cold water. That there have not been numerous death-dealing explosions in the city would seem to be due more to providential intervention than to any protection afforded by the Board of Examiners. In fact the affidavits furnished by the committee from the United Engineers' Council would seem to show that about the only end subserved by the Board of Examiners is to furnish nice, easy jobs for two men at $1,500 a year and one man at $1,700 a year.

The foregoing figures represent the salaries permitted by the city to be taken out of the $2 fees exacted from each of the 5,600 engineers holding licenses. Not long after his appointment, E. Dicey, the secretary of the board, found a great many men who aspired to be engineers but who lacked the knowledge and experience required by law to enable them to get the necessary license. Mr. Dicey being a just man refused a license to every one who could not answer the questions propounded. But there was nothing in the ordinance which forbade him helping applicants to learn the answers. So he established a "school of engineering," which he advertised in a daily paper during the greater part of 1892 with his name attached.

Coached by Mr. Dicey.

Pupils on applying, so the committee from the United Engineers' Council avers, dropped $10 in Mr. Dicey's pocket and received a list of printed questions. Then they repaired to the City Hall, where the same questions were solemnly propounded by Mr. Dicey. The applicants invariably passed a perfect examination, and after paying the regular fee of $2 received their licenses.

Business was quite prosperous at Mr. Dicey's engineers' school, which turned out a good-sized grist of finished "engineers" daily until opposition sprang up. Presently advertisements began to appear in the daily papers of which the following, taken from a morning paper of last Sunday, is a sample:

FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS' ASSISTANTS—Prepare for license; day or night. POLYTECHNIC, 151 Throop; also Dearborn-st. branch.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE called at No. 151 Throop street. On the sidewalk is an enormous signboard bearing this legend:

THE MORSE COLLEGE.
THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
THE CHICAGO ACADEMY.
Telegraphy, Elocution,
Musical Instruments,
Vocal Music,
Arithmetic, Oil Painting,
Crayon Portraits,
Air Brush Retouching,
Shorthand, Typewriting.

A girl of 16, apparently the daughter of the proprietor, ushered the reporter into the office of the establishment on the second floor. Apparently business was not booming just then, for none of the faculty, except the girl referred to, was to be seen or heard, and only one pupil was visible. "Prof." Harkins, the proprietor, is well known to readers of THE TRIBUNE. They have read about him many times. He is a medium-sized man with a vast expanse of baldness fringed by long brown hair with the ends tucked under. He came in promptly and extended greetings with an air calculated at once to establish easy confidence. The reporter represented himself as an impecunious drug clerk who had despaired of finding work at his business. He knew nothing whatever about engines except that they were so greasy it wasn't prudent to go about one with good clothes on. He had had no experience whatever and had never read anything on the subject of mechanical engineering or taken any interest whatever in the matter, but thought possibly he might get a job as engineer if he could only get a license. Could "Prof." Harkins help him?

Is Easy to Get a License.

"Prof." Harkins smiled reassuringly. Why, certainly he could. All that was necessary was to pay him $12 in advance and attend his comprehensive institution of learning and he would be certain of passing the necessary examination—that is, unless the applicant was more than ordinarily dull.

"Some of them," said the professor, "get through and obtain a license in four weeks. Why, I remember one strapping big Irishman, who was the stupidest, thickest-headed fellow I ever saw, but he took the six weeks' course and got his license, and now he is one of the engineers of the Cicero and Proviso street railway. We have graduated nearly 300 men from our engineering department and they have all obtained licenses."

And here is the sort of men who have charge of boilers and who have the lives of hundreds of men and women at their mercy every day in the year—men whose knowledge of boilers and engines is picked up in six weeks' attendance at an "Institute of Technology."

That the professor's claim as to the number of his graduates is not exaggerated plenty of reputable engineers stand ready to testify. Further questioning brought out the sort of instruction furnished at Prof. Harkins' institute.

"Do you furnish practical instruction?"

"No, that could not be done. But we teach our pupils how to find the cubic contents of a boiler, and how to figure the horse-power of an engine, and so on."

This was said with an air that was intended to assure the reporter that that was about all that was necessary for an engineer to know. If a man could take a piece of board and a stub of a pencil and figure up the horse-power of his engine that was all he need to do in case the boiler got to foaming, and if he only knew how to find the cubic contents of a boiler he was perfectly fortified against a breakdown in the pump.

"What text books do you use?"

"O, we don't need any text books. The professor has it all in his head."

The Professor of Mechanical Engineering, it seems, was "Prof. Smith." Had "Prof." Smith any experience?

"O, yes; wide experience; wide experience. He has studied in Germany."

"But is he a practical man? Where has he had experience running engines?"

"Prof. Smith's" Wide Experience.

"O, he has been foreman in a railroad shop and he has worked in a machine shop for years."

Prof. Harkins would not guarantee that his prospective pupil would obtain a license, but he gave him to understand that such a thing as a failure was unheard of. When asked how his graduates got around the clause in the ordinance requiring two years' experience before an engineer's license could be granted he declared he had nothing to do with that; he only knew his pupils got their licenses.

The pretended drug clerk did not like the idea of spending six weeks studying up on engines and boilers and asked if the professor could not fix him out in a few days.

"We have no royal road. You will have to pay your $12. Perhaps you can get through in three or four weeks, but if it takes you six weeks you will have to stand it."

Another abuse that the engineers complain of is the holding of several positions by one man. John Ritchie, chief engineer of the Monadnock Building, is also chief engineer of the Venetian Building, the Montauk Block, the Pontiac and Illinois Bank Buildings, and several others. W. C. D. Gillespie, chief engineer of the Rookery, is also chief engineer of the Home Insurance Building. These are but examples of a practice that is widespread. The ordinance provides that each engineer shall have his license conspicuously displayed in the place where he is employed, thereby implying that the holder is expected to devote his entire time to that one place.

The board has the power to revoke the license of an engineer for absence from his post of duty. If a man holds several positions it would seem to follow necessarily that he must be absent from some of them most of his time.

Laborers in Charge of Engines.

Another practice in line with the foregoing is the securing of engineers' licenses by proprietors or foremen of manufacturing plants and the employment of laborers to take actual charge of the engines.

The license law provides that the experience and ability of every applicant for a license must be vouched for by at least two citizens. It is customary, so the committee of engineers who have conducted this investigation say, to have the applications of these sewer digger-engineers indorsed by saloonkeepers with "pulls."

The Board of Examiners consists of E. C. Dicey, Secretary, who has been rendered speechless by a stroke of paralysis and is therefore unable to question applicants, A. E. Barker, a locomotive engineer, and Pat Tierney, boiler inspector for several years under Harrison.

Synopsis of the Law.

Following is a synopsis of the license law:

Sec. 1. There shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Council, a Board of Examiners (which shall consist of three members), of competent and practical engineers, good judges of construction of steam boilers and engines generally, and experienced in their operation and use, whose duty it shall be to examine each applicant, in pursuance of rules and regulations of this ordinance, and if the applicant is found qualified the examining engineers shall sign a certificate of qualification, which shall be delivered to such applicant, such certificate to expire one year from date of issue.

Sec. 3. The Board of Examiners, or a majority thereof, shall have the power to examine into the qualifications of applicants to grant licenses, and, for cause, to suspend or revoke the same. Every application for license must be made on the printed blanks furnished by the Board of Examiners, and that for an engineer must be accompanied by a fee of two ($2) dollars, and that for a boiler or water tender must be accompanied by a fee of one ($1) dollar.

Sec. 4. An applicant for an engineer's license must be a machinist or engineer, having at least two years' practice in the management, operation, or construction of steam engines or boilers. An applicant for a boiler tender's license must be a person who has a thorough knowledge of the construction, management, and operation of steam boilers. Each applicant must state upon the blank the extent of his experience; must be at least 21 years of age, a citizen of the United States, or have declared his intention to become such; must be of temperate habits and good character, all of which must be vouched for in writing by at least two citizens of Chicago or may be verified under oath by the applicant when required by the Board of Examiners.

Sec. 9. No steam engine or boiler subject to the provisions of this ordinance shall be used, managed, or operated in the City of Chicago, except by an engineer or boiler or water tender as provided herein, and who shall have been duly licensed as provided herein and who shall have and exhibit a certificate thereof. Any person who shall take charge of or manage or operate any steam engine or boiler, or any portion of a steam plant in the City of Chicago without a proper and valid license, as provided by this ordinance, shall, for each and every offense, be subject to a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50, and any person, agent or firm, company or corporation owning or controlling any steam engine, boiler, or other steam plant, who shall authorize or permit any person or persons without a proper and valid license as required herein to take charge of or to manage or to operate any steam engine or boiler or any portion of a steam plant, shall, for each and every offense, be subject to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200, and each day's violation of the terms of this ordinance, or any of them, shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the Board of Examiners to see that each boiler plant in the City of Chicago shall have a licensed engineer or boiler or water tender or both as provided herein, in charge at all times when working under pressure, whose certificate of qualification shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in the engine or boiler room, and each engineer and boiler tender shall devote his entire time while boilers are working under pressure to the duties of the plant under his charge. Any person who has charge of a steam boiler, whose duty it is to keep up the water in such boiler, shall be deemed a boiler or water tender within the meaning of this ordinance, but the provisions hereof for the examination, licensing, and regulation of boiler or water tenders shall only apply to boiler or water tenders who are in charge of a steam boiler or boilers which are detached from the engine room or so far removed therefrom or otherwise circumstanced or located as to render it difficult for the engineer in charge of the plant to give it or them his personal attention or supervision.

Sec. 11. Every engineer licensed under this ordinance shall, within the first ten days of January and July respectively, of each year, make a written report to the Board of Examiners of the condition of the engine, boilers, and steam apparatus comprising the plant under his charge, and every boiler or water tender shall at the same time make to said Board of Examiners a similar report of the condition of the boiler or boilers and steam apparatus under his charge. All additions or changes made in any plant must be reported by the engineer and the boiler or water tender to the Board of Examiners within ten days thereafter.

Sec. 12. The engineers in charge of locomotives shall be exempt from the provisions of this ordinance, and all boilers used for heating private dwellings, hot houses, conservatories, and other boilers carrying not more than ten pounds of pressure of steam per square inch, and the persons operating them shall be exempt from the provisions of this ordinance. The police are instructed to report all infractions of this ordinance coming to their notice.

Provisions Are Dead Letters.

About every provision in the foregoing except the one requiring a cash deposit of $2 for each and every license is practically a dead letter, so the Committee of Engineers says. Immigrants just arrived, carpenters, millwrights, and what not, regardless of whether they have had any experience as engineers or not, get their licenses without any trouble whatever, it is said, upon oath.

This board has the power to abate the smoke nuisance if it would, for the ordinance gives it power to revoke the license of any engineer who permits his chimney to emit an undue volume of smoke. But there is no record of their ever having done anything of the kind, though they could pick out a score of chimneys that are great offenders from the windows of the City Hall.

Affidavits Are Presented.

Here follow copies of some of the affidavits furnished Mayor Swift by the committee referred to:

State of Illinois, Cook County, and City of Chicago, ss.: P. F. Doyle, being first duly sworn, doth, upon oath, depose and say, that he is a member of the Hoisting Engineers' Association of Chicago, and that he was present at a meeting of said association held at its regular place of meeting Thursday, Oct. 12, 1893, wherein a committee was appointed to examine Herbert Canning, who had made application to become a member of said association, as to his qualifications as an engineer before he could become a member or be admitted to said association, and that at a subsequent meeting held by said association the said committee reported that it had examined the said Herbert Canning, who was the identical person that held an engineer's license—No. 5,344—granted him by authority of the City of Chicago, and properly signed, dated, sealed, and attested by the Examining Board and Secretary thereof, and they found him, the said Herbert Canning, occupying the position as stationary engineer of the Halsted street bridge, crossing the Chicago River in said city, county, and State aforesaid, and that after due examination by the committee so appointed as aforesaid they found him not qualified to hold such license, whereupon the association by and through its committee reported its facts to said Examination committee, that said Canning was rejected by said association on the grounds that he did not possess the proper qualifications to hold such license, whereupon said Examining Board, after a reëxamination of said Herbert Canning and deliberation over the facts as presented to them, did thereupon order License No. 5,344, granted to Herbert Canning, revoked and of no effect, and further your deponent says not.

B. F. DOYLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1893.

JACOB BREMER, Notary Public.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:

John Scott, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that Phillip McLennan is operating a stationary engine at the McLennan Block, at Thirty-first street and South Park avenue, in the City of Chicago, in said county and State. Affiant further states that he has known the said Phillip McLennan for two years and that the said Phillip McLennan is a carpenter by trade and is incompetent to act as engineer.

JOHN SCOTT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, A. D., 1893.

FRANK F. ARING, Notary Public.

Personally appeared before me, J. E. Henriques, a notary public in and for Cook County, Illinois, Wiley E. Hurlbut, who, after being duly sworn, says: The foreman at the Western Boiler works, Twenty-second street, near Ashland, Charles Haffner, proprietor, holds license as engineer, and a laborer is employed as fireman and engineer; also, at A. J. Schindler's machine shop, A. J. Schindler holds license as engineer, and the blacksmith helper attends to the duties of engineer and fireman.

W. E. HURLBUT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1893.

J. E. HENRIQUES, Notary Public.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, City of Chicago—ss.

The said Fred Martin knows the said engineer employed at General Electric company as night engineer, No. 220 Johnson street; he came here from Germany three months ago; he has secured a license as engineer which is contrary to our license law. The said Fred Martin has sworn he knows the man and he is incompetent as an engineer.

FRED MARTIN, No. 909 Washtenaw avenue.

Subscribed and sworn to this 7th day of December, A. D. 1893, before me.

ALBERT A. KRAFT, Notary Public.

Incompetency of William Pfiefer.

The following communications explain themselves:

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To show the reckless methods of the Engineers' License Board of Examiners we will cite for an example the case of William Pfiefer, assistant engineer of the Monadnock Building, Chicago. This man Pfiefer was a candidate for membership in the National Association of Stationary Engineers, and our records will show that he was examined as to his qualifications as an engineer May 26, 1893, and was rejected, as he was found to be totally unfit to become a member or to be in charge of a steam plant. Now, as this man had a license entitling him to be a competent engineer, it shows either the ignorance or the loose methods of the License Board. The fact that such men can procure licenses is certainly an injustice to practical engineers, and is also a menace to life and property where such men are employed. It is certain Mayor Swift has an opportunity to replace this board with men who will issue licenses to none but qualified applicants, and by so doing gain the admiration of every competent engineer in the city.

LOUIS S. THORP, President.

A. JOHNSON,
THOMAS DONEGAN, } Examining Committee for
D. MCCARTHY, } N. A. S. E. No. 2, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We wish to present to you some facts in reference to how honest labor is treated in this city, which we deem it high time are brought to light. About twelve years ago the engineers organized for no other purpose than to perfect themselves as mechanical engineers not only in the economy of running machinery by exchanging ideas, asking questions, or having professional men instruct them from the blackboard in their meetings, but also to learn more about the use and abuse of machinery, engines, boilers, and fuel, and the economy of the same that they who were organized would be more in demand and at better wages because of the ability to economize, which was almost exclusively to the advantage of the employer. Now what was the result of this as we engineers find it today? We educated ourselves to give the best results to our employer, which is all right, and to receive in return for value given, which would be all right if it were so. Instead of this, however, the majority of employers take all the advantage they can, and because we are not organized to demand a scale of wages they reduce them and have whipsawed us in all ways possible. How many of us can recall cases where a good engineer has planned and devised for the employer and has been able to save a heavy percentage each day in expenditures, and yet on asking a share of what through him was saved, because the employer thought he knew all the points of economy the engineer was using, he, the engineer, was given to understand that other men were anxious for the place for less than he was getting. It is quite plain to see the sole inspiring incentive for an engineer to improve himself. An engineer pays $2 yearly license, which goes to pay the salaries of the Examining Board, and should leave a balance in the City Treasury of from $4,000 to $6,000 a year. Now, the fact of the matter is: The Board of Examiners established a school and advertised for pupils, who were given the answers to the questions asked at the examination when they applied for a license. These pupils paid $10 fees each for instructions and a verbal guarantee that they would be passed in the examination, and which $10 went principally to the private interests of the members of the board and to intimate friends.

These procedures have resulted in letting a lot of so-called engineers in among us regardless of their abilities, who take a plant in good working order and run it just as long as it will go or till they deem it judicious to quit the position, when the employer gets an experienced man. With hard work Sundays and with many hours of overtime, for which engineers in this city seldom get any compensation, the plant is brought up into running order. When this is reached and the engineer would have a little time of his own trouble begins. Nothing from one end of the building to the other but that he is compelled to do, and if he refuses he is given to understand again that men can be gotten to take his place for less money, the employers' object from the beginning having been to get back the low-salaried engineer (if he is entitled to the name), only to find themselves in the same predicament later on.

It is our place to demand our rights by using good judgment and not demanding more than our just dues. By so doing we must have the support and sympathy of the public.

UNITED ORDER OF ENGINEER COUNCIL.

D. MCCARTHY, Secretary.

Barker Denies the Charges.

A. E. Barker of the Board of Examiners, when questioned, entered a denial to all the charges made by the committee from the United Engineers' Council. He declared there were no irregularities in the issuing of licenses and that no one procured a license who was not entitled to it.

Mayor Swift Would Make a Reform.

"I have no doubt," said Mayor Swift, "that what the boys say about crookedness in granting engineers' licenses is true. Anyway they have furnished me with plenty of affidavits to support their statements. What will I do, if I am elected, to correct these abuses? I will call in the organizations of engineers, tell them to nominate men for the Examining Board who are competent, trustworthy, and satisfactory to them. I will then appoint their nominees, and if they fail to give satisfaction the engineers will have only themselves to blame."

Engineers' Council Indorses Swift.

The United Engineers' Council met yesterday and adopted resolutions indorsing the candidacy of George B. Swift and urging all members of the order to vote for him for Mayor because he is pledged to crush the present Examining Board and appoint members who will enforce the laws and ordinances respecting engineers.

Held Up in a Railway Train.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 17.—John C. Flynn, with six of the crew of the vessel F. H. Price, owned by the Ogdensburg Transit company, left Chicago Friday on a Grand Trunk train. Most of the party were bound for Prescott, Ont., whence they intended to cross the river to Ogdensburg. Shortly before midnight two of them, an Englishman and John Speranz, were held up in the smoking car by three men and relieved of their money at the muzzle of a revolver. From the Englishman $55 was taken and $175 from Speranz. The robbers found out who had the money in the party by going through the car and asking for change for a $100 bill. The bandits left the train before the robbed men could arouse their companions in the sleeper. The story is corroborated by the conductor.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

FAMINE AMID PLENTY.

CONDITION OF BROOKLYN AS DESCRIBED BY FATHER MAHONEY.

In the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel He Portrays the Destitution of the City, Declaring It to Be Unprecedented—Heavy Responsibility of Those Who Have Brought About the Existing Situation—Boss McKane Fails to Appear at His Sunday-school in Gravesend.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—"Never before in all my long experiences as a parish priest has the City of Brooklyn been in such a woful condition as it is now. Hundreds of families are starving. It is like an awful famine in a land of plenty, and unless relief soon comes the results will be appalling to contemplate." This startling announcement was made by the Rev. Father Mahoney, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Good Counsel, in Brooklyn, to his congregation today. During the last week he has, with his assistants, made a house to house canvass of his parish. Today he announced the result.

Having made the foregoing statement he continued: "I have seen strong men, steady and industrious, actually begging for bread to feed their starving children. For months they have been out of employment. There is no work for them, nor are there any indications that the situation will improve, for two or three months at least. This is the first time in my career that I have been obliged to use such language. I have invariably held that actual want and poverty are caused by the people themselves; that they are shiftless, spendthrifts, or drunkards. This time it is different. Good, honest families are feeling it. The little they had been able to save has disappeared. In many homes in this district this morning there is not as much as a loaf of bread.

"Woe to the men who have brought this about. A blight seems to have fallen upon the country, and for no apparent reason. There is no panic, at least there should be none. No disease is spreading among us. Prospects of good crops were never fairer. Everything points to a better spring than we have had in twenty years. Now, however, we are, and for a few months to come will be, face to face with actual starvation. Money is not in circulation. The building trades are at a standstill. Men who have the money bags tied up will not loosen the strings.

"What has caused this condition? The tricks of bloodhounds who call themselves men. In order to crush the unfortunate toiler they have closed up factories and mills. Industries have been crushed, production curtailed, that prices may be forced up. No one feels it but the workman. He is made to feel it so that next year he will be glad to take whatever wages the bloodhound is willing to offer. I want you to give every cent you have to prevent hundreds of deaths by starvation."

The Rev. Father Mahoney has the reputation of being one of the most conservative Catholic clergymen in Brooklyn. For that reason his language caused a decided sensation. The congregation gathered in groups outside to discuss his plea for the poor.

McKane Misses Sunday-school.

John Y. McKane usually drops Sunday the roll of dictator of Gravesend, Chief of Police of Coney Island, and Supervisor for Kings County, and, assuming a saintly look, presides over the Sunday-school of the Sheepshead Bay Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McKane, however, did not see his little Sunday constituency today. It is the last opportunity he will have for a month if he fails to get his stay tomorrow and is taken to jail by the Sheriff. Assistant Superintendent Treadwell, after the second hymn, offered a prayer. He prayed for the success of the church and for the pastor, for the success of the Sunday-school, and asked the divine blessing for "our Superintendent in his absence and his troubles." At McKane's house it was said he had gone to Brooklyn and would probably not return for a long time. It was said that he had not been to church. An inquiry in Brooklyn showed that McKane was spending rather a busy Sunday afternoon. It was evident he was making the rounds of the influential politicians of both parties and that he had declared for the benefit of both that there must be a "let up" in the prosecution against him or he will begin to tell secrets about both sides. Few people have any doubt about McKane's ability to tell ugly secrets. It was reported today that McKane and his followers are about prepared to throw themselves entirely upon the mercy of Judge-elect William J. Gaynor. Gaynor's intervention will probably be the only thing which will avail with Judge Cullen because he is the man who will hear the argument in the stay tomorrow. Judge Cullen will also probably deliver the charge to the new grand jury when it assembles tomorrow. The indictments which this grand jury are expected to find will also probably be tried before Judge Cullen. Special District Attorney and Deputy Attorney-General Shepard has his case all ready to go before the grand jury and it is believed that scores of indictments will be found.

Gorilla Chico Has a Mate.

Joanna, the monster female gorilla, and the affianced mate of Chico, arrived on the Portuguese ship Donna Maria today and will be taken to Central Park in the morning, where arrangements have already been made to receive her. She does not like to travel, and during the voyage from Lisbon twice escaped from her cage. On the first occasion she cleared the decks, and tore things up generally before she was enticed between the decks and chained down. On the last occasion she awoke in an ugly humor one morning, and finding that her breakfast had been delayed she twisted a couple of iron bars out of the cage and went up on deck to see about it. As she was going up the steps she met the keeper coming down without the breakfast, however. Then ensued a fierce combat between the gorilla and her keeper, Manuel de Jesus, who has been employed at the Zoological Gardens of Lisbon for the last decade, and who received Joanna when she was shipped to Lisbon nine years ago. She was at that time only a few months old, but before the beginning of her third year at Lisbon she had almost killed a Portuguese merchant who put his hand through the bars of her cage as if to shake hands with her. In fact, Joanna's Lisbon record is anything but a pleasant one, and De Jesus was the only keeper she ever had in Lisbon whom she did not maim in some way, and now she has crippled him for life. Joanna, when she stands up, which, by the way, she is not fond of doing, is a trifle over five feet tall, and is a magnificent specimen of her race. She is 9 years and 3 months old, and was captured in Mongola, Africa, after her mother, who had killed one of a party of hunters, had been sought out and in turn killed. During the nine years that he has known Joanna the keeper says she has always made an earnest endeavor to revenge her mother's death, and has many times come within a narrow margin of so doing. The keeper will remain with the animals at Central Park. When Chico and Joanna are installed in Central Park it will be the first time on record that any zoological garden has possessed two live gorillas. A number of scientists will be present to witness the actions of the two animals when they are turned together. Some of those interested express the belief that a fierce fight will follow the introduction.

Plan to Aid the Destitute.

The New York *Herald* announces a novel scheme for assisting the worthy poor of New York. Contributions of clothing, blankets, and money will be called for. A large factory has been rented, and over thirty sewing machines have been contributed. The clothing collected will be cleansed and repaired by poor women who will be employed for the purpose. Tickets have been issued to all the organized charitable associations, and members of the police force have been supplied with blank applications. Cases of destitution will be investigated and the clothing distributed by a corps of visitors. The pawnbrokers have agreed not to accept this clothing as a pledge. Inside of all the garments there is a stenciled warning to second-hand dealers not to receive it as it had been contributed to aid the worthy and destitute poor. The *Herald* starts the subscription with $1,000.

Want Depew for Republican Leader.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is expected to be present and speak to the question of reorganization at the Republican County committee meeting next Thursday night if he returns from Europe in time. His friends look for his arrival this week. Another fact that may be stated about Dr. Depew is that he will be the leader of the reorganized Republican party of this city if he will accept the place. If not the choice rests between Col. S. V. R. Cruger and William Brookfield. But the reformers want Depew if they can get him. The committee of thirty will be ready to report Thursday night. It will recommend the adoption of the Philadelphia plan for the reorganization of the party in this city, and the report will undoubtedly be adopted. This plan places the source of power in the election districts instead of in a central body like the present County Executive committee. Under this plan each election district of the city will organize and elect a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and two delegates to an Assembly district committee. These Assembly committees will in turn elect two delegates to a Campaign committee, which will take the place of the present County and Executive committees. It is as Chairman of this Campaign committee of sixty that Dr. Depew is desired to act.

Preacher Forbidden His Church.

When Pastor Edward Stephen Wright walked up to the Monroe Street Primitive Methodist Church, Brooklyn, this morning he was met at the door by the members of the Board of Stewards and two police officers. "Mr. Wright, you have been suspended as minister of this church and you cannot enter here," said George J. Gordon, Treasurer of the board. "I'm minister of this church and have more right here than any other officer, and I propose to go in," replied the preacher, stepping forward. "No, you can't go in there," said Detective Henderson, who, with Patrolman Brown, had been detailed from the Ralph Avenue Station to prevent a breach of the peace. A week ago charges of discipline were preferred against Mr. Wright before the District committee of the church, and he was suspended pending inquiry. Saturday night the District committee found Mr. Wright guilty and suspended him indefinitely. "This trouble in the church," said Treasurer Gordon, "began last September. We paid Mr. Wright a weekly salary of $12. That month I borrowed $65 for the church, and receiving money the succeeding week to liquidate it did so. This did not leave enough money to pay the minister's salary for the week. He took offense at me on that account."

Dr. Rainsford on Religion in Schools.

The Rev. William S. Rainsford preached a sermon in St. George's Church today that caused a sensation in the congregation that listened to it and which was the theme of conversation this evening in hundreds of homes. The subject in general was the "Children's Season," but as he proceeded the clergyman bore heavily upon the subject of the lack of religious or moral education given to children in the public schools. The rector of St. George's believed that sooner or later children will receive regularly such religious instruction in the public schools; that sooner or later Presbyterian clergy and Roman Catholic and Baptist and Protestant and Episcopalian will give moral instruction to public school children whose parents belong respectively to the various denominations. Among other things Dr. Rainsford said: "I see no insuperable objection to having children taught by clergy of different Christian bodies to which their children belong; taught at regular hours within the school buildings, I mean. In no other way can they be fitted for citizenship. If Protestant churches cannot systematize their work so as to give this, then in God's name let the church that can supply it supply it."

Plans of the Billiardists.

"Wizard" Schaefer received many congratulations today on his wonderful break in the final match of the billiard tournament Saturday evening. He has decided to remain in the city until after Christmas, when he will return to Chicago and prepare for the next meeting of the big three. Ives leaves tomorrow for the Quaker City, where tomorrow evening he will give an exhibition of his skill at the Philadelphia club. Ives reiterated his offer to play the "Wizard" a match game, fourteen-inch balk line, with the "anchor nurse" barred. When asked if Schaefer had heard of his proposition he replied that he had and added that the "Wizard" had declined to accept it. Slosson was not at all cast down by his position in the tournament. He says he intends to keep in daily practice and hopes for better luck in the Chicago match.

Aroused at Croker's Criticisms.

Politicians were thoroughly aroused today over Richard Croker's remarks on the criticisms which have been made regarding Tammany methods in the municipal administration. The New York State Democracy is working hard to make its meeting at Cooper Union Thursday night a success. Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild will preside at the meeting. A list of strong speakers is being secured. James C. Carter and Frederick R. Coudert may speak and it is possible that some well-known anti-snapper from up the State will also make an address.

Gloomy Sunday for the Meyers.

No friendly visitors called on Dr. or Mrs. Meyer in their chilly quarters in the Tombs today. Even Meyer's lawyers did not appear at the prison and he passed the day in as much solitude as his surroundings permitted. He spent his two hours of freedom from his cell in pacing up and down the corridor in deep contemplation.

VOORHEES' POPULARITY DECLINING.

Silver Men, Greenbackers, and Veterans Have no Use for the Tall Sycamore.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—Morton C. Rankin, National Secretary and Treasurer of the Populist party, who lives here at the home of Senator Voorhees, speaking of the dispatches from Washington to the effect that the Senator's friends there are talking of him as a candidate for President, said that his old friends in the ranks of the Greenbackers and free silver men are "done with him forever." They feel that he betrayed them in the extra session, and his new silver coinage measure is unacceptable, as are all propositions which do not provide for free coinage and full legal tender. Mr. Rankin says the scheme now is to persuade Senator Morgan of Alabama to run for Governor of that State, and, being elected next August as an independent, be a candidate for President in 1896. Senator Voorhees would get no soldier vote outside of that of his own party. In this connection an incident of the Senator's recent visit home is interesting. One evening a number of soldiers gathered at the store of a comrade, but none knew why they were asked to meet there. When it was announced that it was for the purpose of paying their respects to Senator Voorhees there was a lively scene. The proprietor of the store said he welcomed at all times his comrades, but that his store could not be used as a gathering place for men who would join in a scheme to boom the man who had called Union soldiers "Lincoln hirelings." Many others expressed similar sentiments, and no call was made on the Senator by the old soldiers of Terre Haute.

LEHIGH STRIKE NOT TO BE RENEWED.

Disturbing Talk Is Heard Only on Branch Lines in New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Advices from along the line of the Lehigh Valley road are that the strike will not be renewed. Meetings were held at Easton and Wilkesbarre today and the question was not considered. The talk is confined to towns on branch lines in New York State—at Auburn, etc.—and does not meet with favor. Any strike precipitated now will be a local one, as the labor organizations have declared the strikes off and will not call them on again.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—Grand Secretary Arnold of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen makes the following estimate of the cost of the Lehigh strike to the brotherhoods involved: Engineers, $40,000; firemen, $34,000; trainmen, $35,000; conductors, $20,000; and telegraphers, $10,000. But one other strike has cost the brotherhood as much, and that was the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which cost the engineers $1,000,000 and the firemen $500,000.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 17.—There are mutterings of another tie-up among the Lehigh railway men of this division. If another strike is determined upon the men claim they will have the support of the New York Central employés, who will go out with them. A local brotherhood man predicts a mighty revolution in labor circles if another strike should be determined upon.

Incendiarism Is Suspected.

Today the police will investigate an Englewood fire which, it is thought, was of incendiary origin. Flames were discovered in the basement of Greenwald & Greenwald's furniture store at No. 4614 Wentworth avenue, but they were extinguished at a loss of $500. Fire Marshal Fitzgerald discovered, as he claims, that excelsior saturated with kerosene had been scattered about the basement where the fire started.

THEY WILL NOT PLAY.

WALTER DAMROSCH'S ORCHESTRA DECIDES TO MAKE A FIGHT.

In Obedience to a Behest of the Musical Mutual Protective Union the Players Decline to Respond to Their Leader's Direction—Trouble Grows Out of the Engagement of the 'Cellist Anton Hegner—Mr. Damrosch Insists on His Right to Employ Whomever He Chooses.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—There was no concert at Carnegie Music Hall tonight. But there was quite a dramatic scene when Walter Damrosch came upon the platform to commence conducting Massenet's "Phedre" overture. A respectable audience was in the hall at the hour the concert was billed to begin. Knowing the struggle which was in progress between Mr. Damrosch and the Musical Mutual Protective Union over the imported 'cellist, Mr. Anton Hegner, people began to get uneasy as time went on and none of the orchestra put in an appearance. Finally the door at the side of the stage opened and a stream of black-coated musicians poured on the platform and the preliminary tuning began to echo through the hall. A few minutes later Mr. Damrosch entered, leading Mr. Hegner by the hand. He was evidently unwilling to proceed, but Mr. Damrosch was firm, and led him as far as the first violoncello desk. The instant he did so a hubbub commenced in the orchestra. Mr. Schade, the flute-player, took up his leather instrument case. A few words passed between him and Mr. Damrosch which made him lay down his case and take up his flute as the conductor climbed up his little elevated platform.

Mr. Damrosch tapped on his desk, raised his baton and brought it down to bring out the first note of the overture. But not a sound followed. The musicians sat motionless looking at their desks. Mr. Damrosch asked them to consider their action, but no one stirred. A concert was evidently out of the question and Mr. Damrosch dismissed the audience. Then a perfect storm of hisses broke out, mingled with cheers for the conductor.

Mr. Damrosch said later in the evening that after the Saturday matinée concert had been carried to a successful finish he thought the trouble about Mr. Hegner was ended. "I came here this evening," he said, "thinking the orchestra would be courageous enough to remain firm to the stand they took yesterday, for I knew positively that the M. M. P. U. was not in a position to enforce such an obnoxious law in the middle of a season against musicians who had a good contract for a term of twenty-five weeks at the least. I was mistaken. Some of the essential musicians, particularly among the wind instruments, lost courage and to my astonishment came to me just before the concert with a message that they could not go against the union and requested me to prevent Mr. Hegner from playing until after the next meeting of the association. I told them it was too late to come to me with such a proposition. I pointed out the seriousness of the situation. I told them they could not rely upon the union doing much for them; that I would stand by them as far as my means and influence would permit, and that they had no case at law against me if they broke the contract by refusing to play. You know what the result was. Why the committee for orchestra even sent a delegation of three members to Mr. Hegner's house empowered to offer him $2,000 if he would go away. Mr. Hegner refused. Had he done so I would immediately have advertised for another non-union 'cellist, for I claim the right to employ any man's service if I wish to do so. What the next move will be I do not know. I may never conduct another concert in New York. Whatever turns up I will not give way in my opposition to the obnoxious clause."

TWO NEW WORKS BY DVORAK.

They Are Given for the First Time at the National Conservatory of Music.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—A unique concert was given this morning in the theater of the National Conservatory of Music of America in East Seventeenth street. The program was short—two numbers only. They were both new works, both played for the first time from manuscript, both written by the same man—Dr. Antonin Dvorak. Both the compositions played today were instrumental, the first a string quartet in F major and the second a string quintet in E flat major. They are both essays in the direction of developing a purely national school of American musical composition. Both the quartet and quintet played today were inspired by the impressions which American life have made upon the composer's sensitive nature. The performers were all members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and they were playing the works at first sight. Franz Kneisel, the chef d'attaque of the organization, and Otto Roth were the violinists. The violas were in the hands of L. Svecenski and Max Zach, and Alwin Schroeder was the violoncellist. The quartet which began the program opens with an allegro movement in 4-4 time in F major with a rapidly moving figure over which the viola enters with the first subject. This is followed by a rhythmical theme first of all given out by the first violin. It is characteristic and yet is as simple in construction as a folksong. The treatment of these two themes is followed by the first violin with an arpeggio figure, below which the cello sings a most beautiful figure in D-flat major. During the performance Dr. Dvorak sat listening, his hands loosely clasped before him. The second movement is an adagio in D minor, 6-8 time. It commences with a plaintive melody, thoroughly Bohemian in character, sad, pathetic, even passionate. The melody pours forth in an endless stream, principally being played by the first violin, but also shared in by the cello and the other instruments. The construction is simple. The harmonies are clear. There is no searching after effect, but the effect is there. There is no display of contrapuntal skill. All is smooth, clear, unlabored. The romantic character of the accompaniment brings the beauty and power of the melody into greater prominence. This movement is followed by a scherzo, molto vivace, in three-four time, and in the principal air throbs in sympathy. The themes employed in the quartet have the peculiar tonal effects caused by the omission of the fourth and seventh notes, or when the seventh is used it is a minor seventh. The rhythms are decided, and the device known as the "Scotch snap" is prominently employed. In general there is not much development upon the usual lines. Fresh matter is continually introduced. New themes are always appearing, and variety is largely obtained by piquant changes of harmony, of accompaniment, or of rhythm. The slow movement is beautiful. The quintet, too, consists of four movements—an allegro in E flat, three-four time; an allegro vivace in B major, alla breve; an andante, with variations, in C flat; and an allegro giusto, alla breve, in E flat. It is also characterized by a great wealth of melodic beauty, and contains one of the most bewitchingly sprightly scherzos in the whole literature of chamber music. The theme is as simple as a chorale, and an excellent effect is obtained by the entry of the first violin with a high, inverted pedal. It is a delightful work. And if a residence in America has indeed inspired Dr. Dvorak to write such compositions it is greatly to be regretted that he did not come here years ago.

RICH HAUL MADE BY TRAIN ROBBERS.

They Secure Diamonds Worth $2,700 and About $250 in Money.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 17.—It developed today that the express company was a heavy loser by last Sunday night's train robbery on the International road at Duval. Diamonds worth $2,700 were stolen; it is said they were buried near the scene of the robbery. These diamonds were shipped by a St. Louis firm to a jewelry firm in Tyler, Tex. It is also known for a fact that $1,100 was taken from the express safe by the robbers; $600 of this was left by the robbers, through an oversight, in the passenger coach, and of the $500 carried away only $260 has been recovered. It now transpires that the messenger on this run knew the safe combination and complied with the demand of the robbers to open the safe. His resignation was demanded as soon as the matter was discovered.

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SECTARIAN BITTERNESS ENGENDERED.

Catholics and Certain Secret Societies at Orange, N. J., at Swords' Points.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 17.—The antagonism between the Roman Catholic authorities and the Order of United American Mechanics and the American Protective Association has broken out into an open boycott. The Rev. Hugh Fleming, rector of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, has been outspoken in his denunciation of these orders, and recently published a scathing arraignment of Messrs. Scudder, Millington, and others who have attacked the Roman Catholics. This was followed by an open boycott of Charles P. Carson, a baker, and B. P. Laidlaw, a grocer, both of whom were accused of belonging to these orders. Saturday a local paper published an alleged list of the members of the local council of the O. U. A. M., and also what they claimed was an authentic copy of the oath required from candidates joining the American Protective Association. It is as follows:

> I do most solemnly promise and swear that I will not allow any one a member of the Roman Catholic Church to become a member of this order, I knowing him to be such; that I will use my influence to promote the interests of all Protestants everywhere in the world; that I will not employ a Roman Catholic in any capacity, if I can procure the services of a Protestant; that I will not aid in building or maintaining by my resources any Roman Catholic Church or institution of their sect or creed whatsoever, but will do all in my power to retard and break down the power of the Pope; that I will not enter into any controversy with a Roman Catholic upon the subject of this order; nor will I enter into any agreement with a Roman Catholic to strike or create a disturbance, whereby the Roman Catholic employés may undermine and substitute the Protestants; that in all grievances I will seek only Protestants, and will counsel with them to the exclusion of all Roman Catholics, and will not make known to them anything of any nature matured at such conferences; that I will not countenance the nomination in any caucus or convention of a Roman Catholic for any office in the gift of the American people; and that I will not vote for, or counsel others to vote for, any Roman Catholic, but will vote only for a Protestant; that I will endeavor at all times to place political positions of this government in the hands of Protestants. To all of which I do most solemnly promise and swear, so help me God. Amen.

A Newark evening paper that circulates largely in Orange has fallen under the ban for publishing full reports of the meetings of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the American Protective Association. As a consequence its sales have fallen off greatly.

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PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OPENS TODAY.

Displays from the American Section at the Fair in the Collection.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts opens tomorrow to the public what is perhaps the most important annual display it has made, for it contains not alone, as usual, works by American artists that have appeared at this year's Paris salons and elsewhere abroad, but many of the most notable exhibits in the American section of the art display at Chicago. The large amount of wall space at the disposal of the jury and the fact that from its ample funds the institution is able to offer free transportation even from abroad enables the gathering of collections for the annual exhibition which are of much more than ordinary importance. The place of honor in the large gallery of the academy is held by John S. Sargent's striking figure of Lady Macbeth lifting to her head the crown, and near by is his portrait of a lady in white. To J. W. McNeill Whistler has been given, for his unusually important exhibit, a panel in this gallery. His great virtuosity is displayed in four large works and a number of smaller examples.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS ARE ANGRY.

An Order Is Issued That Virtually Makes Each Man a Spy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Clerks in the railway postal service will hereafter have an added duty to perform, and one which is not at all to their liking. An order has been issued which constitutes each clerk his brother's keeper, and makes it his duty to see that the authorities are informed of any violation of the regulations by a fellow-clerk. The new order emanates ostensibly from James E. White, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, and in effect establishes a system of espionage over the men and constitutes each clerk an inspector over the private life and habits of his associates. Among the offenses specified are intoxication or gambling. On these particular stress is laid, but the order is drawn in such a general term that it is construed as meaning any conduct which is not exactly right and proper. The employés of the railway mail service are much stirred up over Supt. White's new regulation.

CONSIDER DECISION A TRUST VICTORY.

Distillers Rejoice at Judicial Indorsement of Rebates.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The decision in the case of the Cream City Importing company against the National Distilling company of Milwaukee is attracting no end of attention in this city. It involved the rebate system which enables the trust to hold its trade. There have been many contests over these rebates, and the trust officials do not hesitate to declare the present decision a great victory in their favor in view of the fact that the National Distilling company is one of its distributors. Ben J. Greenhut, in speaking for his father, President Greenhut, who is out of the city, said they had anticipated the decision, which had been affirmed by several courts. There was nothing illegal about the system, which was merely a bonus to customers. The system had been regarded with general favor by dealers and the only difficulty experienced by the trust came from certain dealers, whom it had been found impossible to satisfy, no matter what their contract was.

WIND PICKED UP THE BRIDGE SPAN.

Faulty Construction Not to Blame for the Louisville Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—Chief Engineer Beans of the Phœnix Bridge company spent today at the scene of the bridge disaster and has made his official report to his company as to the cause of the trouble. He corroborates the statements made by Resident Supt. McKee that the primary cause was the terrific wind that was blowing at the time. The second span, he says, was simply lifted up bodily by the wind and deposited right side up in the river below. This span weighed 2,000,000 pounds. The body of C. F. Holderer, a young German of Springfield, Ill., was recovered this afternoon.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Charles Sooysmith, President of the incorporated firm of Sooysmith & Co., who built the eight supporting piers of the Louisville bridge, which fell Friday, said today that the accident was not due to any mistake made in his part of the work, as the pier had been thoroughly tested.

SKILLFUL BURGLAR IS LOCKED UP.

Recovery of Property Worth $1,600 Stolen from Mr. Samuel Baker's Residence.

Louis Smith, alias William R. Jefferson (colored), was arrested early Friday morning last and locked up at the Hyde Park Station, charged with the burglary of Mr. Samuel Baker's residence, No. 3995 Ellis avenue, Oct. 14. Smith is said to be one of the cleverest housebreakers who has operated in Chicago for some time. He has served two terms in the penitentiary. Smith was only captured after a hard chase. The officers have recovered over $1,600 worth of property stolen from Mr. Baker's house.

Steamer Corean Is Five Days Overdue.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 17.—Considerable anxiety is manifested concerning the Allan line steamer Corean, from Liverpool to St. Johns, Halifax, and Philadelphia, now five days overdue at this port. The Corean is one of the fastest boats on the route, and makes the passage regularly in seven days. Incoming steamers report hurricane weather, and it is thought probable that the Corean is disabled.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

CREED NOT AN ISSUE.

SO CANDIDATE HOPKINS DECLARES TO A GATHERING OF POLES.

In a Speech at St. Stanislaus Hall He Says the Ground on Which He Asks for Votes Is His American Citizenship—A Polish Priest Also Delivers an Address Asking for the Elimination of All Religious Tests—Lawler and Hesing Denounce Republicanism.

Eight thousand descendants from the land of Kosciusko and Sobieski filled St. Stanislaus Hall at Noble and Bradley streets last night to listen to Democratic speakers. For the first time the question of the religion of the two candidates had been brought up before a political assemblage, and the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty in a few words disposed of the controversy in the following words:

From the beginning of this campaign I have deprecated the introduction of religion into this campaign. In front of a prominent church on Michigan avenue cards were handed out which I will now read to you. They read as follows:

CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR
DEC. 19, 1893:
GEORGE B. SWIFT,
PROTESTANT.
JOHN P. HOPKINS,
ROMANIST.

I say to you tonight that I ask your votes on one principle only. That is my American citizenship. I care nothing for this issue and I don't believe the question of religion cuts any figure in this question.

When he finished the sentence Mr. Hopkins threw the card which he held in his hand away, and his act was indorsed by cheers and applause of the men present. One old man in the crowd who persisted on being heard yelled at the top of his voice: "That's the kind of a man we want." Mr. Hopkins' remarks were greeted with cheers and applause.

Among the men on the platform were:

A. Kowalski, Chairman; B. Klarkowski, Justice M. A. La Buy, Peter Krobalski, Father A. Barzynsky, Washington Hesing, Frank Lawler, Dan Corkery, V. J. O'Keefe, William Asay, Col. John S. Cooper, Peter Kiolbassa, Ointon Rudnicki, John Czekola, Frank Fuhl, John Norton, John R. Lambin, Peter J. Ellert, John J. Dahlman, John Kwasigroch, John Kortas, Frank Matz, Joseph Murkowski, Joseph Pitlock, John Kondzerski, Leon Jankowski, Julius P. Stascowski, Victor Bardonski, Adam Szwajkart, Jacob Mucha, Albert Jendrzejek, Ald. S. M. Gosselin, S. Glomski, Joseph Gaszklivich, M. A. Bahe, William Legner, Max Boranski, and Joseph Wedral.

Polish Priest Speaks.

Father Barzynski addressed the meeting after the Chairman had made his speech. He spoke in Polish.

In his address he declared that the question of religion did not cut any figure in this campaign. He denounced the claim of the Republican party that the present hard times are due to Democratic legislation. Since Cleveland had come into power and had caused the repeal of the silver bill he claimed the confidence of the people had been restored.

Ex-Judge Prendergast, in a speech, accused Mr. Swift of being interested in a firm which sold axle grease to the railroads, and asked the audience if they believed that Mr. Swift would agitate the abolition of grade crossings and lose the patronage of the railroads, who are the largest consumers of axle grease in the United States. He said that Mr. Swift's record in the past did not indicate that he would make a good Mayor in the future. He charged him with being a member of the administration which secured the compressed air ordinance and the Union Pacific ordinance under Mayor Roche. He accused Mr. Swift of being interested in the Clow Sanitary company, which had the exclusive privilege at the World's Fair. Then he assailed the Republican party, and declared that panics had occurred in this country even under Republican rule. He cited the panic of 1873.

Frank Lawler's speech was on the same lines of the preceding speaker. He said the Republican party had advocated class legislation in favor of 4 per cent of the population against 96 per cent of the poor people.

Washington Hesing followed in a spirited speech on the patriotism of the Poles, and Ald. Kunz and Mr. Kiolbassa closed by speaking in Polish.

HOPKINS AT TWO MEETINGS.

Addresses Bohemians and Italians and Renews His Oft-Repeated Pledges.

Two thousand Bohemians attired in their holiday clothes crowded into the Bohemian school hall, No. 400 West Eighteenth street, yesterday afternoon to listen to Democratic speakers. John P. Hopkins made an address and was heartily greeted. Joseph Sindelar presided. Frank J. Dworak acted as Secretary. George Edmanson, Joseph E. Kohout, Frank Lawler, Matthew P. Brady, John G. Pauch, Frank Wenter, and Joseph Kostner were on the platform and spoke of the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Hopkins said in part: "One of the planks which the Democratic party has committed your candidate pledges an honest and liberal government. No Sunday picnics where you may go with your family and friends and commune with nature, no afternoon concerts shall be interfered with if I am elected Mayor of Chicago. The workingmen of this great city of ours have only one day in the week in which to enjoy the pleasures of life. I do not believe that on this only day set apart for them the rights of any citizen should be meddled with as long as he does not violate any laws of this country. [Applause.] I am in favor of a liberal administration and a proper representation from every section of the city and every nationality. Since the last election, in which our opponents have been successful, I have been trying to find out why we have lost the great majority of 37,000 by which we vanquished them in November, 1892. I have come to the conclusion that we are not fighting the other fellow half as hard as ourselves. I know of only an undivided and invincible Democracy. My aim is to build up the Democratic party and not to destroy it. There is no reason why Chicago cannot give as great a Democratic vote as New York. And in a few years I hope it will surpass New York."

Mr. Hopkins went to Congress Hall, at Halsted and Congress streets, where he addressed a gathering of 800 Italians. G. S. De Stephano was Chairman of the meeting. The speakers were Dr. C. Volini, Ald. John Powers, Ald. Gallagher, Paul Dasso, and C. Porter Johnson. Many of the speeches were made in Italian. On the platform were V. Genatempo, O. H. Serritella, E. Libonati, F. D. Lobraico, E. Di Cicco, S. Romanelli, and P. Vitella. Mr. Hopkins did not get much of a chance to speak. At the end of almost every sentence the enthusiastic hearers cheered and threw their hats in the air. One man especially, who was discharged by Mayor Swift, was almost irrepressible. Cries of "Swift is dead" were heard several times during the speech.

Mr. Hopkins spoke of track elevation and abolishment of grade crossings. He thought that he had learned enough in his business experience to enable him to inject some business principles into the municipal administration.

Bohemian Democrats Meet.

The Bohemian American Democratic club of the Nineteenth Ward held their meeting Saturday night for the purpose of indorsing John P. Hopkins for Mayor. There were about 250 members present at the meeting. Ed J. Novak, James Kezick, and Joseph Kostner addressed the meeting.

Not a
Local Disease.

Because Catarrh affects your head it is not therefore a local disease. If it did not ex-

Catarrh

ist in your blood it could not manifest itself in your nose. It is a constitutional disease,

Catarrh

and to cure it, therefore, requires a constitutional remedy and a thorough blood

Catarrh

purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels all trace of the impurity in which the

Catarrh

disease originates, and thus perfectly and permanently cures Catarrh. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sold by all druggists. $1 per bottle; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

D NOT AN ISSUE.

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GATHERING OF POLES.

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TO PEER INTO CRIME.

JURORS TO BE SUMMONED FOR A SECOND INQUEST AT CENTRALIA.

McClelland Mystery to Be Solved if Possible—Coroner Bent on Getting a Case Ready for the Grand Jury—Career of One of the McClellands in Utah—Denver a Prey to Crooks, Owing, 'Tis Said, to a Populist Judge's Leniency—Northwest News.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Interest in the pond mystery all centers now in the outcome of the second Coroner's inquest. The second inquest over the remains found in the pond opens at Odin next Wednesday and about forty witnesses have been summoned, less than half of whom testified before the first jury. The Coroner still holds to his original idea—that the remains found are those of Alexander and Oscar McClelland, father and son, who have been missing since early in 1881: that the men were murdered on the old home farm on which the pond is located, and that the crime was committed by some of the near relatives. So far no reasonable excuse for such a crime is shown, and, on the other hand, all attempts to locate the missing at any place since that date are a failure, and they themselves, if alive, do not seem to care to shield their relatives from the fearful charge of being murderers. Time is proving the error of some of the evidence given before the first jury. That jury, it will be remembered, refused to find a verdict on any point in the case. The Coroner asserts that he will have evidence to show that John A., the oldest son, made threats against his father's life; that the Mattoon deed, that on its face shows that the old gentleman deeded a certain piece of land to his son John, was made out and executed by a young man, and is therefore a forgery, and that another relative has been intimidating witnesses. It is also claimed that some of the numerous detectives drawn here by the hope of capturing the $1,000 reward offered by the county are getting on hot trails and that one of them at least will be able to furnish the jury some strong points. The Coroner, if he fails to get the second jury to hold any one on suspicion of guilt, will introduce certain evidence before the grand jury that meets the second week in January, and it is now almost a certainty that at least two of the relatives of the missing McClellands will be put on trial at the next term of court for the crime covered up by the pond for so many years.

Among the sensational rumors afloat was one brought down last evening to the effect that an attempt had been made the previous night to assassinate one of the principal witnesses, Mrs. Nodine, residing in this county near Sandoval. She is the woman who was to tell the last jury of a death-bed confession, but whose testimony did not begin to compare with the reports of what it was asserted it would be, and who led the jury to believe that she was holding back something on that occasion. It is now said that in the last week she has repeated some of the former sensational reports and has announced that she will tell all she knows to the next jury. One thing is certain, she has been summoned a second time to give evidence. John Martin, who before the inquest said that he could put his hand on three men who did the killing but on the stand swore that he knew nothing and was drunk when he so reported, is being closely watched, as are all who go about him, and it is claimed that some sensational evidence in connection with his previous testimony will be introduced.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE traveled 150 miles to interview Mrs. Kate Tucker, the former wife of William McClelland of Centralia skeleton case fame. She said McClelland came from Denver in 1881, where he had played in variety theaters and took a turn as cowboy. His name was William Edgar Poe McClelland, as ascertained by letters written to his mother, who lived in Big Rapids, Mich., and was the wife there of Charles Crandle, postmaster at that place. McClelland said he was deputy postmaster under his stepfather. He told Katie he was an only child, and that his father had died many years ago. McClelland told Convict Rivers, who, while here, went by the name of Frank Grove, and others, that he and his father came to Denver together, and that his real name was Oscar McClelland. He was tall, spare, thin, with dark-red hair, and a small, fine, squeaky voice. Becoming acquainted with the 15-year-old daughter of O. P. Johnson, one of Idaho's cattle kings, he induced her to enter into a clandestine marriage, thinking to secure a large fortune. Their marriage was most unhappy. McClelland on several occasions took a razor in his hand and wanted to cut his own throat and then his wife's, saying he was tired of life. He seemed at times brooding over matters in his past life and was at all times ill at ease. He pawned a watch, which he said was an heirloom in his family and was given to him by his dying father, to one Mike Fenner, which he failed to redeem. His wife obtained a divorce and he left Boise in April or May, 1884, saying his stepfather had sent him money to meet him at Pocatella and he was going back east. His former wife heard no more of him. McClelland bore a hard name here.

STORY OF A REMARKABLE CRIME.

Details of the Recent Illinois Central Robbery Revealed.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—The arrest of William Brown, J. E. Breckenridge, and William O'Brien, charged with robbing an express car on the Illinois Central railroad, recalls one of the most remarkable crimes of the kind on record. O'Brien was the originator of the plot and developed it with all the skill of a professional. The success following his well-laid plans may be judged from Brown's story of the night's adventures. Brown, who is the son of Philip Brown, a carpenter in rather poor circumstances, whose home is in this city, was a day laborer on O'Brien's farm. He says a week before the robbery his employer called him into a room in the house and when satisfied no one else was within hearing asked him how he would like to make $50 or $100 for a single night's work and have a good time in the bargain. Brown answered that nothing would suit him better. He was then told to keep his mouth shut and wait. The next day Breckenridge came from his home near East Prairie, Mo., and was closeted with O'Brien for an hour or two. Then Brown was sent for again and was let into the secret by O'Brien, who was the ruling spirit of the enterprise. He told Brown then they were going to rob a train on the Illinois Central railroad in Kentucky and that all he had to do was to follow his leaders.

Just before dark Friday, Nov. 11, they left O'Brien's house, which stands near the Mississippi River fourteen miles below Cairo, and entered a skiff. Each man was armed with a pair of good revolvers, O'Brien carried a stick of dynamite, and Breckenridge had a couple of empty bags with him. Keeping close to the Missouri shore, they rowed up the river about seven miles and then pulled across the stream landing in Kentucky just above the mouth of Mayfield Creek, and near the little village of Fort Jefferson. The boat was partly concealed in the bushes, and, taking all their paraphernalia with them, they walked up the bank and reached the railroad track. Carefully picking their way over the trestle work of the bridge crossing Mayfield Creek they paused while O'Brien explained that just there was where he wanted the train to stop—the engine and express car just clearing the structure on the north side, while the remainder of the train was on the bridge and the trestle work south of it, "for" as he remarked, "none of the passengers or crew can get out to bother us." From there they walked as hurriedly as they could through the darkness to Bardwell, six miles below. Train No. 22, the Fulton express, with four or five sleepers from Memphis, was due at Bardwell at 1:10 a. m. The party reached there about fifteen minutes ahead of it, and found a long train loaded with bananas standing on a side track waiting for the passenger train to pass it. Halting his men beside a car of bananas O'Brien produced their masks made of black calico and fashioned so as to cover the entire head, face, and shoulders, with holes cut for the eyes and mouth. Taking off his hat O'Brien slipped a mask over his head and replaced his hat. Directing his companions to do the same they waited for the train to arrive. It came within a few moments, and stopped for an instant with the engine and express car so far ahead that the lights from the station did not reach them. As it started to move out again O'Brien gave the signal and all then sprang to the tender.

They had proposed to get on the engine, but somehow were too late. O'Brien and Breckenridge got on the hind end of the tender and Brown found a lodging place on the "blind baggage," but all three speedily climbed over the tender and were close on to Engineer Dick Clark before he knew of their presence, and even when he saw them he thought it was some of the boys from Bardwell who had been attending a masquerade ball trying to play a joke on him. He was undeceived when he saw three big revolvers poked in his face as O'Brien remarked, "Mr. Clark, pull out as fast as you can and stop when I tell you." As they went over the tender Butler, the negro fireman, gave a yell and went out of the cab head foremost. It was thought he had leaped to the ground, but after the robbery was over was found sitting astride the boiler, clasping the smoke-stack with his arms.

The engineer had no choice but to obey orders and he pulled the throttle wide open. As the fireman was gone O'Brien directed Brown to officiate in his place, while he and Breckenridge watched Clark and talked freely to him. Brown paused in his stoking long enough to ask the engineer for a chew of tobacco, which he obtained. When they told the engineer to stop his train in accordance with O'Brien's plans he remonstrated, saying that the banana train was following and if he stopped on the bridge there would be a rear end collision and many lives would be lost. O'Brien said he didn't want that to occur, but saw no way to help it, for he was determined to rob the express car. Finally Clark suggested then as he passed the Mayfield Bridge Station he be allowed to sound a signal to flag the following train. O'Brien consented and the signal was given. Just as the train stopped they heard the train following whistle to stop in response to the flag or red light displayed by the switch tender.

O'Brien then ordered Engineer Clark to get down, go ahead of them to the express car, and tell Express Messenger McNeil how he was situated; that the robbers had him and were using him as a breastwork; then if a gun was fired at the robbers he (Clark) would be killed, but to open the door without delay; also to tell him that the robbers had dynamite and would blow the car open. Clark did as he was told, and after some delay McNeil opened the door and O'Brien entered. As he did so the conductor appeared on one of the coach platforms and fired at them. The shot was returned by both Breckenridge and Brown and the conductor retired. O'Brien compelled the messenger to open the safe and put the contents in one of his sacks. He then asked McNeil for his way bills, and carefully going through them checked up each item. Suddenly he asked: "Where is this bag?" pointing to an item that called for a valuable package shipped from Memphis and consigned to Chicago. McNeil denied any knowledge of such a package, but a revolver thrust in his face refreshened his memory and going to the water-closet, where he had concealed it, gave it to O'Brien, who put it in the bag with the rest and handing it to Breckenridge passed out and ordered Clark to climb on his engine again and take them up to Fort Jefferson as fast as he could. This was only a mile or so and the run was quickly made. Reaching the desired point O'Brien had Clark stop and then jumped to the ground, bade Clark good-by, and hurried back to the skiff.

They pulled down the river as speedily as possible and stopping a mile or so above O'Brien's farm built a fire and counted up their gains. They had just $1,532 in cash, mostly in gold and bills of a large denomination, besides a number of checks. The latter they burned, and O'Brien, remarking that he would be banker, they went on to his home. Afterwards he gave Brown about $100 at different times, and Brown thinks Breckenridge received about $300, O'Brien keep the lion's share.

The men were not suspected for some days, but Chief of Police Mahoney, after visiting Fort Jefferson and seeing the skiff marks in the mud, was convinced that the persons who had gone from Missouri were the guilty ones.

O'Brien is the son of a once very wealthy man who was favorably known and whose farm is still one of the best in Southeast Missouri. He died a number of years ago, and William had been rather short of funds for some time. Recently his wife has been making liberal purchases of goods in this city and paying for them in bills of large denomination. This was ascertained by Chief Mahoney and aroused his suspicions. By making careful inquiries he learned that Brown had been at work for O'Brien and that he, too, had been spending money rather lavishly for a farm hand. And it was also learned that a woman had overheard Brown and O'Brien talk about the robbery.

Last Sunday Brown came to Cairo to visit his father, and Chief Mahoney determined to arrest him on suspicion. This was done, and he was plied with questions which he skillfully evaded for some time. Finally he was searched and a new $20 gold piece found on his person. Detective O'Keef of the Illinois Central was present at the examination, and when Mahoney charged Brown with complicity in the robbery O'Keef joined in and said that O'Brien had been arrested, and that he (Brown) had better make a full confession. Believing this to be true he told all the details of the plot, bringing Breckenridge into it for the first time. He gave every bit of information he had, and seemed to be glad to get even with the man he thought had gone back on him.

To keep any one here from knowing of Brown's arrest and sending word to O'Brien, Brown was taken to Chicago that night by Detective O'Keef. The latter returned Monday in company with Supt. Trumbull of the American Express company, and plans were laid for the arrest of the other two men. This was finally successfully accomplished. Requisition papers have already been secured, and the men will be taken back to Kentucky for trial.

Breckenridge is said to be a distant relative of Congressman Breckenridge of Kentucky, and has always borne a good reputation until now. He has made numerous admissions to his connection with the affair, but denies that he actually participated in the robbery.

DENVER A PREY TO BOLD CROOKS.

Populist Police Magistrate's Leniency Blamed for the Condition of Affairs.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 17.—The police of Denver are receiving the execration of the local press because of the number of bold crimes committed in this city of late. Not a day passes but one or more holds-ups, burglaries, and sandbagging attacks are reported to the police, and no arrests of importance are made. In this connection the Police Magistrate, a member of the People's party, comes in for a large share of the blame. He repeatedly releases criminals because the charges are not explicit enough to suit his interpretation of the law. The following note sent by one Pat Kavanaugh to one of his confederates in Omaha, which was found by the Omaha police in searching a crook, explains how the City of Denver appears to that class: "Come on to Denver right away. The harvest is good here and we are in clover. Business is a little dull now, but grafting is good and it will get better when the holidays come. Bring the rest of the gang with you." The press insists that drastic measures be immediately applied.

ST. LOUIS' PRIDE IN SORE STRAITS.

Agricultural and Mechanical Association Gives a Mortgage on Its Property.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 17.—The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association was yesterday forced to mortgage its personal property, including the zoölogical collection, to raise $6,000 to apply on overdue salaries. The real estate, consisting of some 300 acres of ground, was already covered by a mortgage, and the personal effects had to respond to this last call. The association is still without a President, and none of the Board of Directors will accept the post, which has gone begging. There is no income from the property, which is worth over a million, and it would no doubt be placed on the market if real estate was not a drug. Altogether the outlook is not bright for an institution which has been the pride and glory of the city and State for many years.

For some weeks Capt. Edward Loffhagan of this city has been gathering recruits for Company I, M. N. G. The ranks were mainly filled by withdrawals from other companies and a mustering order and commissions applied for last week. Gov. Stone took no action. It is revealed that the Executive received a letter from this city in which it was charged that the proposed company was made up of members of the American Protective Association, and that their chief aim was to secure arms, with a view to using them in support of their order should occasion arise. Adjutant Coningham of the First Regiment says he had no instructions from the Governor to muster the company. Capt. Loffhagan denies the story, but admits that the Board of Enrollment had asked him how many of his men were Catholics. Col. Batdorf, commanding the First Regiment, has begun an investigation.

The body of a well-dressed German was found at the foot of the Missouri Pacific railroad embankment between Edgebrook Station and Laclede Junction, in St. Louis County, this morning about 10 o'clock. Both legs and one arm were broken and the skull fractured in several places. From letters in his possession it was learned he was Michael Lauter of Cartaret, N. J. The suspicion is aroused that he had been foully dealt with.

INDIANA NORMAL FIGHT UP AGAIN.

Enemies of the Management Said to Be Coaching Discharged Professors.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The friends of the State Normal School authorities see the work of enemies of the management of the school in the program of the State Teachers' convention to be held at Indianapolis, beginning Tuesday, Dec. 26. Prof. Humke of Vincennes, who was dropped from the normal faculty a few years ago and who figured in the school rebellion last June, is Chairman of the Executive committee and it is thought he has been chiefly instrumental in the preparation of the program. Prof. Arnold Tompkins, the Normal professor, whose dismissal brought on the rebellion, is down for an address on "The Law of the School," in which he will, no doubt, discuss the questions in the Normal controversy. Prof. Woods, who was dropped from the faculty because of the alliance with Prof. Tompkins, is also down for an address, as is Prof. Henry of Bloomington, who took a prominent part in the movement to oust President Parsons. Last but not least Prof. George P. Brown, who was once President of the Normal, is brought from Illinois to speak to the teachers. Prof. Brown's retirement from the school resulted in a good deal of gossip and his friends have insisted that President Parsons helped bring it about, so his appearance in the convention will heighten the interest of teachers who are well informed as to the progress of the war on the Normal management.

BOOTY STOLEN FROM THE SANTA FE.

Chief of Police at Joliet Locates Much of It —Threatens a Judge.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The Santa Fé railroad officials have been trying to locate the thieving that has been going on between Chicago and Streator on trains going both East and West. The rifling of cars has grown to such proportions that it amounted to thousands of dollars a month. This morning Chief of Police John Lang located a lot of goods, including leather, boots and shoes, clothing, dry goods, groceries, etc., in a couple of houses occupied by Mat Bystry, Peter Kapsell, and Joe Paskavick. Stantry Paskavick and John Stefansky were arrested. The houses were located near the tracks, so that goods could easily be transferred to them. Two large wagon-loads of goods were found, and officers are close on to clews of other houses which are warehouses for the stolen merchandise.

A couple of years ago old Mr. O'Neill of Manhattan Township died, leaving a large amount of property to a couple of sons, who at once began to squander it. Failing to pay the mortgages upon the several farms, the mortgagees foreclosed. This angered one of the sons, E. J. O'Neill, who within the last few months began to send letters to Judge Dorrance Dibell of the Circuit Court and Judge Benjamin Olin of the County Court. Saturday evening O'Neill met Judge Olin in the Court-House and as he passed him thrust a letter into the Judge's hands and hurried away. The contents informed the Judge that he had but a few hours to live as he, O'Neill, would surely shoot him. The man's wild look and the letter have decided the Judge to have him locked up.

PRIZE SCHOLARSHIP A FAILURE.

They Fail to Draw Students to Indiana and Illinois Colleges.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—For several years past most of the colleges in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan have offered prize scholarships to those graduates of standard high schools who graduated with the class honors. The purpose was to attract desirable and excellent students to those institutions. After several years the plan has proved a failure in nearly every instance, and the present outlook is toward its abolition. The college Presidents of Indiana at their meeting voted to do away with the high school honor scholarships, and it is likely that the Illinois college will do likewise. In the place of the high school honor most of the colleges will offer several prize entrance scholarships to be awarded to the several students making the highest grades for admission to the freshmen class.

HILL FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

Jury at Plattsmouth, Neb., Places the Sentence at Death.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—After being out twenty-four hours the jury in the case of Hill, charged with killing Akeson, at 3:20 this afternoon brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and named death as the penalty. Hill was informed of the result, and received the news of his sentence calmly. He bears up well. This is the first verdict under the new State law which leaves the decision as to the penalty in a murder trial with the jury.

Suit Brought Against Chicago Men.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 17.—The Chicago Dock and Investment company is involved in a suit brought in Minneapolis. It was filed by Carman N. Smith, attorney for the Minneapolis Trust company, assignee of the Guaranty Loan property. The action is brought against J. Frank Calhoun, Lorenzo B. Morey, John S. Thompson, Charles A. Mitchell, and James P. Thompson for the purpose of making them turn over to the Guaranty Loan estate some property in Swift County, this State, and a large parcel in Hennepin County, together with other small lots or parcels in Stevens, Meeker, and Kandiyohi Counties, Minn., and also some property in Florida, Iowa, and South Dakota. The Minneapolis property includes the Guaranty Loan Building. It is charged that this property was transferred to these three men in consideration of a $100,000 bond on the Chicago Dock and Investment company. In connection with the bond of the Chicago Dock and Investment company it is stated that all of the assets of that corporation are covered by a first mortgage of $1,500,000 and that the bonds are comparatively worthless, as they are superseded by the mortgages and will be paid out of any proceeds which may result from the sale of said mortgages.

Beloit Stirred Up Over Enforcement.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—I. P. Rumsey and H. J. Hayward of the Citizens' League of Chicago addressed Beloit people today on the workings of the league in Chicago and what may be done in the enforcement of the liquor laws. Their coming immediately after the grand jury investigations attracted great attention. Mr. Hayward spoke at three large meetings and said much could be done towards protecting minors if an earnest effort was made to enforce the laws. They came to Beloit on an invitation of citizens.

Mrs. Sullivan's Story Discredited.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—People here who have information regarding the claim made by Mrs. Sullivan to million dollars' worth of property in Chicago take no stock in the story. A lawyer of this city who has investigated her claim says there is nothing to it. Her mother, Mrs. Kennedy, came here in 1857 and was a widow when she sold the property in 1864. Mrs. Sullivan recently procured a divorce from her husband.

Northwest Notes.

Grip and lung fever are approaching an epidemic stage in Cass County, Ill.

The Rev. E. T. Hayes of Westville, Ind., has accepted a call to the Christian Church at Milford, Ind.

The *South Vermillion Chronicle*, a Republican paper with C. W. Davis, editor, has been started at Ridgefarm, Ill.

Miss Lillie Wise of Harvell, Ill., has been awarded $1,000 damages by a jury against Leonard Roland for breach of promise.

The plant of the J. A. Winter Manufacturing company at Sheboygan, Wis., was purchased for $10,000 by the Bank of Sheboygan.

The Rev. A. A. Pfaustiehl of Shelbyville, Ind., has accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Lafayette, Ind.

Officer Maher of Cedar Rapids, Ia., shot Charles Oudkirk fatally while he was trying to escape from custody. Maher has been suspended pending investigation.

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A positive cure for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

IN FEAR OF CAPRIVI.

AGRARIANS BELIEVE HIS POLICY WILL RUIN AGRICULTURE.

The Tension of Debate in the Reichstag on Commercial Treaties Tightens—The Chancellor Assailed by His Old Friends —How the House May Divide—True Cause of the Suspension of Berlin's Chief of Police—Two Scandals That Stir Society at the German Capital.

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BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Not since the week in which the fate of the army bill was decided has the Reichstag been so animated as during the last few days of the debates on the minor commercial treaties. The natural tension was greatly tightened by the persistence of the Agrarians, who spoke as if the life of the empire was at stake and did not qualify the bitterness of their language in heaping reproaches upon the Chancellor. Part of their vehemence was due to their presentiment of defeat; part to honest conviction that the Chancellor's policy was ruining German agriculture.

Both the debates and the divisions played some queer features for the contemplation of old members of the Reichstag. Deputies formerly ardent and persistent defenders of the government were the most eager in assailing the Chancellor, while he and his lieutenants answered by twitting the dignified old aristocrats like Count von Kanitz, Freiherr von Manteuffel, and Count von Mirbach with demagogism in inciting the peasantry against the government. Not a little of the Conservatives' acerbity in attacking the Ministers arose from their horror of being associated with any popular movement. Apart from their vehemence the debates disclosed nothing else so fully as their paucity of argument and language. Count von Caprivi had all the oratorical power of the House on his side.

The simplest analysis of the composition of the House shows the Agrarians may depend on rallying a compact group of ninety-one, consisting of Conservatives, Anti-Semites, Guelphs, and members of the Bavarian Peasants' league. These deputies are resolved to vote against every commercial treaty on the ground that it will injure German agriculture. On the other hand, the Richter radicals, radical Unionists, South German People's party, and Social Democrats are ready to support any proposal to open new channels to German industry. Together they number eighty-nine.

Strength of the Government.

The National Liberals and Free Conservatives may be trusted generally to give the government 77 votes more. Some thirty-seven Poles, Alsatians, and Independents are likely to give the government most of its votes on the same issue. The Clericals with their hundred votes might be masters of the situation, but they have been "fixed" in some way by the Chancellor so that the wing under Dr. Lieber has gone with the minister. The other wing under Dr. Schaedler has remained in the opposition.

Well-informed men have said in the lobby that Dr. Schaedler's oppostion was arranged well in advance so as to avoid the accusation that the Clericals had received certain inducements to support the Chancellor. That all these groups will retain their present relative positions when the imperial fiscal reforms shall be introduced for debate is out of the question.

The Russian commercial treaty will be passed as were the other commercial treaties, but no accurate forecast of what will happen when the new taxes shall be proposed is even remotely possible. The Emperor is reported to have authorized the Chancellor to dissolve the Reichstag in case the commercial treaties were rejected. If he did so he may have an opportunity to repeal the order for the rejection of Dr. Miquel's tax reforms.

Compromise in Military Matters.

The arrangements with Wurtemburg for a closer alliance of the Wurtemburg military contingent with the Prussian army is the result of a compromise. The Emperor, representing the centralization of military authority in Berlin, will obtain a more powerful control of the Wurtemburg army. Under the Constitution he is in time of war the supreme commander of the German army, but in time of peace he has no direct control over the armies of Saxony, Bavaria, or Wurtemburg. He can neither dictate their organization nor appoint officers. The new understanding which the Emperor wishes to preserve in a regular convention gives him virtually control of the Wurtemburg contingent at all times. It is a question whether Saxony and Bavaria will allow this understanding to be regarded as a precedent for other German States.

Cause of Grunau's Retirement.

Col. Grunau, Chief of the Berlin police, was removed recently from office ostensibly because his mind was somewhat deranged. The proper explanation of his removal has been found to be, however, that he quarreled with Freiherr von Richthoffen, the President of Police. Grunau is and was in sound mental and physical health, but he could not agree with Richthoffen as to the precautions necessary after the attempts to assassinate the Emperor and the Chancellor. Richthoffen, who hates Caprivi cordially, declined to let the Berlin police do anything or make any announcement likely to increase the Chancellor's popularity and warned Grunau to prevent the publication of reports concerning the infernal machine sent to the Chancellor. Grunau, who objected to this policy, reproached Richthoffen for adopting such a course and was at once suspended. He was so upset by this treatment that he swallowed a large quantity of liquor, and while suffering from its effects went to Count Caprivi with the story that he had been suspended for having shown his loyalty to the Emperor and the Chancellor. His removal from office followed. In view of his long and efficient service it is likely he will be reinstated.

Scandal in Society.

Society has been stirred in the last week by a scandal involving Lieut. Freiherr von Blohme of the Guards and his friend Lieut. Count von Schimelberg. Blohme has been compelled to retire from the army. His offense was that he acted as Master of Orgies at the Hotel Sachsen, where he was in the habit of conducting midnight revels with the assistance of the actresses playing at the Central Theater. The revels were held Sunday night. The music was provided by a Hungarian band which Blohme paid 100 marks for every piece they played. Blohme also paid for all the champagne those present could drink. Among the women he entertained most frequently were Mlle. Dorny and Mlle. Cessarelli, both celebrated dancers, now engaged at the Central Theater. Next to Blohme, the man most remarkable for his extravagant conduct at the revels was a Paris newspaper correspondent, who with Dorny and Cessarelli frequently entertained the company by appearing and dancing without clothes. The correspondent vanished when the police got scent of the scandal. Blohme has been placed under care of trustees, who will curb his extravagance by reducing his income to 20,000 marks a year.

Still Another Scandal.

Mme. Schottlaender, a rather conspicuous society woman, is the central figure in another scandal. After her husband shot himself in Frankfort some years ago Friedlaender & Sommerfield, bankers and brokers of Unter den Linden, helped her care for much of his estate. Two years ago Sommerfield became a fraudulent bankrupt and killed himself. A receiver was appointed for the firm, and this receiver was sued by Mme. Schottlaender for the recovery of a diamond bracelet worth several thousand marks. Mme. Schottlaender said the bracelet got into the firm's hands in the course of ordinary business. The receiver refused to restore the bracelet, as he said Mme. Schottlaender, while she was Sommerfeld's friend, had formally assigned it to him, consequently the bracelet must be counted among the brokers' assets. The court decided that the receiver must return the bracelet, as he had used intimidation by threatening disclosures as to Mme. Schottlaender's character while he was retaining it for creditors.

Crown Prince Not Ill.

The report that the young Crown Prince is in bad health is untrue. His physical condition is the same as usual and his parents have no reason to fear an unfavorable change. He and his brothers are preparing to give the comedy, "Charley's Aunt," at the new palace in Potsdam the same day with a glee club and trumpet concert. Tuesday he will go with his father to the Berliner Theater to see Wichert's historical play, "In His Own Right." The Crown Prince is not robust, and, owing to his nervous temperament, needs good care, but is not ill. Reports to that effect arose from the fact that he caught cold while playing military drill in a field without his hat.

Minister Witte in Sore Straits.

The Russian royal scandal in which one of Dr. Witte's friends figures as an embezzler from the State Treasury has caused the Finance Minister much trouble. Through his wife's family he is acquainted well with all the culprits, and although not suspected of any previous knowledge of the fraud is suffering from the displeasure of the Czar, who is looking for somebody to blame. Should Witte be removed there would be no regret at the Berlin Foreign Office, as he has been largely responsible for the delay in the negotiations for a commercial treaty.

Telephones, Berlin to Brussels.

Telephone connection between Berlin and Brussels will be completed soon by the construction of a line from Aachen to Verviers.

Aim of the Poles.

Commenting upon the devotion of the Polish Deputies to the interests of the government the *Kreuz-Zeitung* says:

> It is obvious why the Poles have become a government party sans phrase. They aspire to German aid in recreating the Polish nation at the cost of the German empire. The country, however, will never allow Posen to become a German Galicia. The absorption of the Poles is the only possible German policy.

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BILL FOR PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

Favorable Report Ordered on the Measure Presented by Mr. McRae.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The protection of our forest reserve, as proposed in a bill introduced by Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.), Chairman of the House Public Lands committee, was the subject of an interesting hearing by the committee Saturday, the result of which was to convince the members that something must be done at once to prevent the United States from becoming a treeless, arid waste. Mr. Bowers, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, was the first speaker in favor of the measure. He was heartily in favor of the provision to do away with free cutting. There were now 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 acres of forest reserve on which it was hoped to establish a good cutting system. Experience in foreign countries shows that forest reserves were a source of revenue, and we should have a similar system. A number of other gentlemen interested in preserving American forests were also heard. The committee directed Mr. McRae to call the bill up in the House Monday next.

A Race of Giant Cannibals.

Unlikely as it may seem to some who read these lines, it is a fact, nevertheless, that there is an island in the Gulf of California, not more than sixty miles from the Mexican mainland, which is inhabited by the remnants of a race of giant cannibals. This startling discovery was made by a West Coast naturalist early in 1891, and has since been confirmed both by United States and Mexican explorers. Mr. McNamara, the scientist referred to, has a photograph of one of the men found by him on the island, that individual, although not one of the largest, being over seven feet in height. The island upon which they were found is known as the Island or Isle of Leri, and the original discoverer says that there is every evidence of cannibalism among them.—*St. Louis Republic.*

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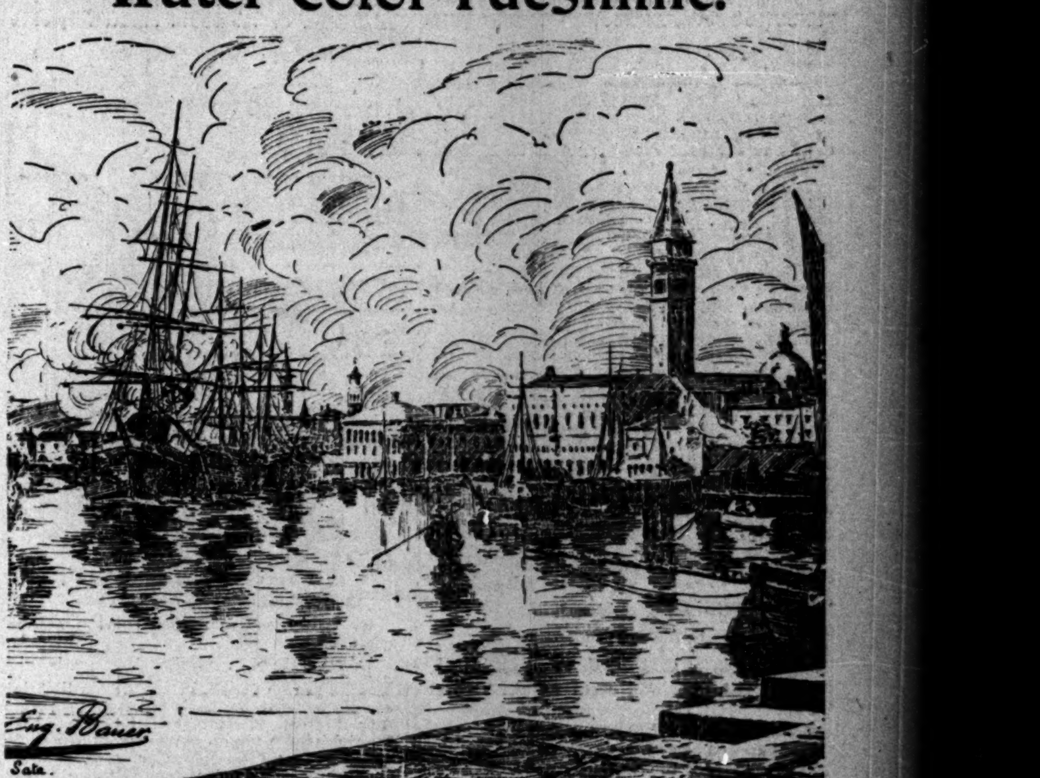

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CARNIVAL OF SNOW.

QUEBEC'S MIDWINTER OFFERING TO THE WESTERN CONTINENT.

Preparing for an Ice-Palace Celebration of Unrivaled Splendor—The Many Attractions That Will Be Offered—The Points of Interest to Be Seen by the Visitor Who May Elect to Take In the Frolic of the Frozen North—What the Antiquated Gibraltar of America Offers.

QUEBEC, Dec. 11.—[Special Correspondence.]—The "funeral baked meats" of our lamented White City were scarcely cool before California clamored for recognition of her Midwinter Exposition.

Alluring invitations to visit the land of the setting sun and under vernal skies taste of ripening fruits, while with us north winds blow and nipping frosts paint our noses blue, still echo in our ears, when, lo! with chime of merry sleigh bell and peal of merrier laughter comes another call to fun and midwinter frolic.

Quebec, the hoary, the antiquated old Gibraltar of America, has caught the infection, and, too, will open its ancient gates to the world of pleasure-seekers. A carnival in the old city set upon the everlasting hills, with its frowning citadel towering hundreds of feet above the frozen St. Lawrence, is the latest thing in midwinter revels. The plains of Abraham, where with Montcalm's last heart-throb the lilies of La Nouvelle France paled forever before the red cross of St. George, will echo and reëcho the muffled tramp of thousands of snowshoes with torch alight. The aurora borealis will be outshone in brilliant illumination of the January heavens by the sons of the historic old town with their proposed pyrotechnical displays. If half the promised program of entertainment is inaugurated next month it is safe to prophesy a series of fêtes will take place in the ancient capital worth crossing a continent to witness.

The world at large has become more than ever retrospective and introspective as one of the educational results of the Columbian Exposition. One's eyes have learned to look more fondly at relics of bygone eras than ever before. Thus at such a time and in such a place there seems an unusual fitness in accepting an invitation to visit a land whose every inch of territory is hallowed ground to the student of American history.

Intent upon proving all things by ocular demonstration a citizen of Chicago gathered together the heaviest furs, took inventory of a stock of long-pent-up French, and, thanks to the Grand Trunk railway and the forbearance of her Majesty's customs office, arrived at the Canadian Pacific railway station of Quebec in less than forty-eight hours after departing from the World's Fair city. For ten minutes the Western stranger was the center of bewildering attention from several score of backmen—"carters" in Canuck vernacular—who in pathetic tones tried to outbid each other for the stranger's fare. Selecting a driver from the long-drawn-up line of De Montmorency's, or perhaps De Champlain's, descendants who had contended for that place of honor—for it must be remembered the French-Canadians declare themselves a race of gentlemen, no matter what their avocations—the visitor from Chicago sprang into the waiting low cariole and in a trice was speeding round unexpected corners, the sleigh generally on one runner, at imminent risk of an unesthetic spill. Upward and onward through narrow streets dashed the cariole until the Canadian pony, with foam-flecked flanks, of his own sweet will came to a halt within the ponderous gate, the "Porte St. Louis," between the esplanade and within shadow of the great gray stone pile of the Parliament Building. The present building occupies the site of the old government edifice burned long ago and was erected in 1883. It is in architecture of the Renaissance style, of gray stone, five stories in height, 1,200 feet in length. "The upper and lower houses," as they are called, being the "Chambre de Conseil" and "Conseil Legislatif," are finished in dark walnut woodwork, upholstered in crimson and gold, contrasting with the pale walls so as to relieve the otherwise somber effect of the dark wood. During the session "M. L'Orateur" indulges in all the glowing style, with gesticulating emphasis peculiar to his race, in the midst of surroundings in keeping with the august occasion. The Usher of the Black Rod, Mr. Hatt, a descendant of Jollant de Salabery, adds his share of dignity to that of the Sergeant-at-Arms, Dr. Larocque, at the opening ceremonial, and the decorum observed and the noblesse oblige tone of the entire affair would be worthy imitation in our own Federal assemblies.

The main corridor, where the post, telephone, and telegraphic offices are located, leads into a library containing 45,000 single and 16,000 double volumes, arranged in sixteen handsomely arched recesses. Historical entablatures commemorating notable epochs and incidents of provincial history, portraits of Canada's heroes, and a dado in walnut and gold relief, composed of the armorial bearings of French-Canada's sons, whose deeds illumine the pages of Parkman's history, meet the visitor's eye on either side the intersecting passages.

The shades of night and a slight snow-storm began closing in when the Canadian pony began another impromptu race towards the second goal, "the Citadel." The visitor had been admonished to note the "first ditch," the "diamond curtain," and "chain gate" with especial care. It was observed that the so-called "ditches" were lanes hemmed in by walls of solid masonry, within which Companies 1 and 2 of artillerymen were comfortably quartered. The "diamond curtain" derives its odd name from the form of inclosure the "ditches" protected. A handsome sentinel in scarlet coat and fur-helmeted volunteered the information at the racquet court: "The most interesting thing within the inclosure was the gun taken from the Americans at Bunker Hill in 1775."

With due credulity and some mortification that such relic of our last colonial days should find final resting place on the "hog's back" of Quebec's citadel, the stranger ordered the driver to turn towards "Château Frontenac." The soft notes of the bugle announcing "gate closing" had scarcely died away when the visitor stood within the court of a vast edifice resembling a medieval castle of gigantic proportions.

Unconsciously one looked for drawbridge and portcullis as a flood of electric light poured through the magnificently arched entrance—

But a few hours before one listened to a heartrending appeal for "work and bread" from thousands of unemployed in the most progressive city in the world, whose streets but recently witnessed a royal pageant of nations come to honor its mighty prowess; and here in the far North, a land looked upon by ourselves in our ignorance of its charms as unprogressive, silently, without heralding, behold, as though by magic, the growth of such an institution as the Canadian Pacific railway, at whose command this palace, with tower and turret, has sprung into beautiful being! Seven hundred and fifty thousand judiciously-spent dollars have given the world this marvel of architecture. Crowning the cliff above Dufferin Terrace, hundreds of feet above the river and lower town, the perspective of city, stream, and landscape seen from the circular drawing-room windows is one never to be forgotten. The château somehow impresses the beholder as so fitting in its adaptiveness to the scene as having always been part and parcel of the granite cliff. A broad oaken stairway leads up to the first story, where the predominating medieval design is carried out in detail. Its walls are of dull gold, with armorial decoration, the arms of the De Frontenacs naturally commanding the place of honor opposite the grand entrance. The woodwork of the drawing-room on the second floor is of creamy hues. Its fluted columns and dainty panels are specimens of exquisite design and superior workmanship. But the piece de resistance of the château is the dining-room. Between oaken panels skillful artists from France have wrought rare tapestries that breathe of classic days. Faces familiar to pages of medieval history look down upon vassal bowl or loving cup as in "ye goode olde time."

Mr. Lemoine, the author, scholar, and member of the Canadian Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, has proposed the addition of a national museum to the building, where tourist and student might while away hours that may not be devoted to outdoor exercises, if so he wills—for Jupiter Pluvius may interfere with the plans of tourist as of the rest of the world.

Speaking of museums and antiquarian societies reminds one of a fact of which the public may not be generally aware—that our World's Fair was cradled in this self-same Canadian Antiquarian Society in Montreal. In that city, April 17, 1888, the society held a meeting and passed resolutions suggesting the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Montreal, in 1892. To that date besides being Montreal's fifth jubilee, a further interest was attached because of the fact that the year commemorated the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Sapient and convincing reasons were given in pamphlet form showing wherefore an international exposition should be held in Canada. The matter was subsequently taken up by the New York press and exploited in all the American cities, with the happy result of Chicago's victory.

The Montreal Antiquarian Society, through the untiring efforts of its members, has just acquired the historic Château de Ramesey, which it proposes making a repository of its paintings, documents, antiques, and other art treasures. The château itself is a low, rambling structure, opposite Montreal's City Hall, and is one whose history is most interesting to any American either north or south of line forty-five. Built by Claude de Ramesey, father of the De Ramesey who signed the capitulation of Quebec in 1705, it has been successively the headquarters of the Compagnie des Indes and residence of English Governors from the De Ramesey period to Lord Elgin, who signed the obnoxious rebellion losses bill within its walls in 1837. In its old council chamber in 1775, when the Americans held Montreal for a winter and sent commissions to try and win over the Canadians, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase, and Charles Carroll met and discussed the affairs of the Colonies. Benedict Arnold, retreating from Quebec, held there many a consultation. There also was set up the first printing press ever brought into Canada, manipulated by Fleury Mesplet, a man brought from Philadelphia for that express purpose. From this beginning sprang the Montreal *Gazette*, the third oldest paper in America today.

Those who will take advantage of the low rates of transportation and spend a few days at the unique ice carnival of the old capital besides attending the brilliant vice-regal ball and banquet to be held at the Frontenac, or Parliament Building, and witnessing such festivities as no other city in the world could make possible, will return thoroughly ozonized by the bracing atmosphere whose crisp cold invigorates beyond expression, even when the mercury takes a downward tumble much below zero and in some manner incomprehensible to the writer is less perceptible than the damp cold of a Chicago day with the thermometer at 45° above.

CHATEAU FRONTENAC FROM LOWER TOWN, QUEBEC.

CARD FROM MR. WILLIAM A. LYDON.

He Makes a Statement on Behalf of His Firm.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune]—Will you permit me to protest against some of the statements and deductions of your article on the Hyde Park Tunnel Contract, which appears in your issue of this morning?

I want to say in the first place that the firm of Lydon & Drews, of which I am the active representative in this city, is alone responsible for the contract, the work done under it, the changes agreed on in reference to the same, and the proper and reasonable demands for compensation for extra work. Mr. Hopkins is not interested in the business to the extent of $1. Any action he took he did as a bondsman to protect the interest of his fellow bondsman and himself. The changes made in the plans were done at the instance of the city and in the interest of the city. As our statement of the 1st of September (first printed in THE TRIBUNE this morning) points out, the delays and difficulties entailing expenses in the construction of the tunnel arose from the raising of the grade in order to avoid cutting through rock, which would have added expense at the rate of $10 per cubic yard, as in the case of the Lake View tunnel, being constructed by different contractors. The change in grade was made at the instance of City Engineer Clarke, whose ability and integrity will not be questioned. They have been approved by Engineer Artingstall, of whose high capacity THE TRIBUNE has often written. The claims for extras on account of the changes were approved by Mr. Artingstall, Commissioner Jones, and the late Mayor Harrison. Surely those gentlemen are not under the suspicion of defrauding the city to enrich me.

The fact of the matter is that the Hyde Park tunnel is being constructed at a much cheaper rate than any of the city water tunnels, except the North Shore inlet, which was constructed by our firm. The price per lineal foot for our seven-foot tunnel is $19; the price for the Onderdonk four-mile tunnel was $29 per lineal foot for an eight-foot tunnel. The price for the Lake View six-foot tunnel, through rock, was about $45 per foot. The extras on the Onderdonk tunnel, the contract for which was let under the direction of Commissioner Swift, aggregated $600,000, or more than 80 per cent of the original price. The aggregate cost of the Lake View tunnel, commenced in 1889, four years before we began the Hyde Park tunnel, and which is not yet completed, is 125 per cent above the original price.

I write this not for political purposes, but to defend my reputation as a contractor, which is most of my capital. I was engineer of the Onderdonk four-mile tunnel. I helped to bring that work to a successful completion. The attacks on me as an engineer are unworthy of THE TRIBUNE. I stand by my work, by my contract. I maintain that the demand for extras is just. It has at least had the indorsement of three leading public officers of Chicago, including Mayor Harrison. Had the attack been made earlier in the present political campaign its unfairness would not have been so manifest. There would then be ample time to enter into a more detailed refutation of its charges. WILLIAM H. LYDON.

Muldoon and McFadden's Contest.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 17.—Martin Muldoon has agreed to throw McFadden twice in an hour New Year's eve at the Olympic Theater. Manager Short will put up a $500 purse for the match. If McFadden stays with Muldoon that long without Muldoon gaining two falls on him, or if he succeeds in gaining one fall on Muldoon in that time, he wins the purse. Muldoon weighs near the 200 pound mark and is a brother of William, the retired champion. Martin is said to be nearly as good a man as his brother.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

TO TALK ON GENESIS.

PRESIDENT HARPER WILL LECTURE BEFORE CHRISTIAN UNION.

Plans of the Course Perfected by the Committee on Bible Study—University Magazine Is Rechristened "The Calumet"—Preparations for the Christmas Concert in Kent Hall Auditorium—Class in Statistics Visits a Canal Street Soup House—Program of Stock-Yards Club.

The Committee on Bible Study of the Christian Union in the University of Chicago announces a course of twelve lectures by President William R. Harper, to be delivered on successive Sunday afternoons of the winter quarter. They will be given at Kent Auditorium at 4:30 o'clock. The general subject of these lectures will be "Stories of Genesis," and will include the following topics:

I. The creation of the world and the institution of the Sabbath.
II. The origin of man and his first state of innocence.
III. The Garden of Eden and the beginnings of sin.
IV. Cain and Abel and the beginnings of civilization.
V. The long-lived antediluvians, the demi-gods, and the heroes of other nations.
VI. The sons of God and the daughters of men; angels and giants.
VII. The Hebrew stories of the deluge.
VIII. The deluge in other literatures and in history.
IX. The dispersion of nations.
X. The confusion of tongues.
XI. The divine element in the stories of Genesis.
XII. The human element in these stories.

The Latin club met Saturday evening at the home of Dr. F. J. Miller, No. 5410 Madison avenue. Prof. Shorey gave an address on Horace.

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin and Miss Jane Addams of Hull House addressed the Christian Union yesterday evening at Cobb Hall on "Social Work in the City."

The Social Science club will meet this evening at 8 o'clock in the faculty-room. Assistant Prof. C. R. Henderson will deliver an address on "The Problem of the Unemployed."

The English club meets this evening at 8 o'clock in Room 10, B. Subject: "Milton's Treatment of Nature," by Vernon P. Squires.

Magazine Is Rechristened.

To avoid legal complications the *Lakeside Magazine* has been rechristened the *Calumet Magazine*. The first number, which will be issued early this week, will contain stories by Opie Read, Nixon Waterman, Forrest Crissey, Miss Maud E. Radford, and Frank Harris, editor-in-chief. H. H. Manchester writes an article on "Tone Color," in which he will show the correspondence between tone and emotion. The leading poem in this number will come from the pen of Miss Florence Wilkinson.

Preparations are being made for the University Christmas concert, which will be given Tuesday evening in the auditorium of Kent Hall. The concert will be sustained by the University Chorus and the University Orchestra, Theodore Spiering, violinist, Miss Fern Shores, pianist, Miss May Howell, soprano, and Grafton G. Baker, tenor.

The political economy department of the university has received the loan of some valuable charts from Edward S. Willits. These charts constituted a part of the economic exhibit at the Fair.

Dr. Harper will give a reception this evening to the fellows of the university at Hotel Windermere. A banquet and toasts will conclude the entertainment.

A chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon has been organized in the university. The Dekes of Evanston conducted the initiation at the Grand Pacific Hotel Friday evening. The initiation was concluded with a banquet in which the following novitiates participated: H. C. Ellis, L. P. Vaughan, C. R. McGillivray, R. W. Webster, F. H. Minard, H. F. Williams, H. R. Caraway, and C. S. Pike.

A free exhibition of running, jumping, basket-ball, and athletic games in general attracted a large number of students to the gymnasium Saturday afternoon. Prof. Stagg has a special football class which meets daily at 4 o'clock, the practice consisting mostly in the theory of the game and in learning "new tricks" for the season of 1893-'94.

Dr. I. A. Hourwich, accompanied by a delegation from his class in statistics and also members of the sociological department, visited a soup-house Saturday afternoon at No. 65 Canal street, and secured seventy-five interviews at that place relative to the condition of the district in which this peculiar institution is situated.

The Democratic club which flourished last year has been revived. The following officers have recently been elected: President, G. L. Hunter; Secretary and Treasurer, Howard Roosa; Executive committee, John D. Voight, Howard Roosa, and T. A. Moran.

Plan of the "Commons."

The plan upon which the university "commons" is conducted at the university in the Cobb Hall basement is something unique among Western schools. The "commons" is conducted exclusively by the students of the university. The organization consists of a President, Vice-President, Auditor, and four Directors, one chosen from the graduate, university college, academic college, and divinity schools respectively. These officers are chosen by the dining-room association, which consists of regular boarders only. These at present number about eighty. The Board of Directors meets every Monday night, discusses ways and means for the ensuing week, and carefully balances the "commons" account. The responsibility of supplying the commons with necessary provisions is reposed in the steward, who holds his position by general election. The bill of fare is mimeographed on especially prepared blanks. Breakfast is served from 7 to 8:10, luncheon from 12:45 to 1:45, and dinner from 5:45 to 6:45. A gong is sounded two minutes before the close of the meal-hour, and delinquents are obliged to go hungry or beg alms at "No. I.", the room in which the waiters and cooks dine. Board is furnished at actual cost, which at present is quoted at $3.50. Any advantage secured the association in the price of provisions is given the association. Besides the regular association tickets, twenty-one-meal tickets at $4 and single tickets at 25 cents are also issued. Persons not connected with the university are charged 35 cents per meal. In addition to the eighty regulars there are also sixty persons who use commutation tickets.

PROGRAM OF THE STOCK-YARDS CLUB.

Reform Measures Planned That Will Greatly Benefit an Extensive District.

The University of Chicago already has many student organizations. There is now to be an additional organization with a much less high-sounding name—a Stock-Yards club. The subject to be dealt with will not be meat but morals. At a meeting of the Christian Union held in Cobb Lecture Hall last evening the work of the new club, together with other topics of social interest to the city, were discussed. Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin of the university and Miss Jane Addams of Hull House addressed the meeting. This club operates under the direction of the Christian Union of the university, a voluntary organization composed of students and members of the faculty. It has no official connection with the university, however. It is held by members of the union that, as citizens and members of the community, they should perform those social and civic duties incumbent upon all good citizens.

As an outgrowth of the idea of a Stock-Yards club some investigation has been made in the Stock-Yards district. While some of the features of this district are quite good, others are positively bad. The sanitary condition of the district is not at all what it should be. The police of this district told the investigating committee that so far as they knew the Board of Health of the city never visited the district. To the committee the appearance of the district from a sanitary point of view suggested that there was no Board of Health in the City of Chicago.

True Method of Giving Alms.

Giving alms indiscriminately upon the street is a social crime. Giving a warm, trusting friendship, based upon a thorough knowledge of social conditions, including money if necessary, is now deemed to be the true method. It is this method of social activity carried on by trained students of ethical, social, political, and economic subjects that shall dominate the efforts of the Christian Union in its Stock-Yards club. On social work in general, and upon some special features of the Stock-Yards club, Prof. Laughlin last night spoke as follows:

In these later days we are learning better how to fashion the tools of our helpfulness. We do not give money alone. We are learning to give a much superior aid—the wise, helpful companionship of thinking lives. We are therefore beginning a plan by which the eager wealth of our sympathy and living can be drawn off to the help of others. How much may we draw on our unselfishness? How much is there here of those higher ideals of existence which lead us to think as to what is truest and noblest, and then send into that a warm, penetrating life of desire and feeling? The work we have to do is more likely to benefit us than those to whom we go. In going into the life about the Stock-Yards it is our hope to coöperate with others to help themselves. This Stock-Yards club is merely a coöperative organization, by which those who join us may work out in common something of the better and truer and purer things in life. We realize that our purpose is something more than old-fashioned dispensation of money and clothing. We aim not merely at material comforts; but, if possible, to help give—if we may aspire so high—the suggestions as to how to use better physical comfort. Do not understand me as thinking that we have any secret for this. We are to begin in a small way—humbly, quietly, trying to learn by experience. Hunger is pitiful; but more pitiful is the hunger of a famished heart. To this service we call you all—every student of the union. It is a splendid campaign we are going into. Permit me now to describe in brief the practical scheme which has been adopted, and the conditions in which we expect to work at the Stock-Yards. The Stock-Yards include about a square mile between Thirty-ninth and Forty-seventh streets, Halsted street and Ashland avenue. Thirty-five thousand men and 400 women are employed in this business. The wages of the men range from $1.50 to $5 per day, but because of variations of work in different seasons three-quarters of the men do not receive on the average more than $8 per week through the year. The territory in the immediate vicinity of the Stock-Yards has been carefully investigated. The densest population is in the east and south portion of this district.

Saloons Too Plentiful.

The most striking characteristic of the whole district is the liquor traffic. In the district investigated were located 421 saloons and three beer-gardens. These are massed about the Stock-Yards, especially at the entrances. On Center avenue, at the south, there are eleven saloons within one block. On Root street at the east, there are sixteen within the same distance, while within one block of the northeast corner of the yards there are twenty. On Forty-third street between the Stock-Yards and the Wabash railroad there are twenty-seven saloons. A dangerous place, according to the police, is at the west side entrance at Forty-second street, where crime is not infrequent. Drunkenness is the one vice most prevalent. A prohibition district exists from 125 feet east of Halsted street to the Fort Wayne railroad tracks, and from 125 feet north of Forty-seventh street to 125 feet south of Forty-third street, known as "Father Dorney's district." To the credit of Father Dorney, a Roman Catholic priest living in this district, is to be principally assigned the establishment of this prohibition district. Apart from the saloons there are few places of amusement. For entertainment it has been said that the men go to the saloons and the women stay at home and sew. In the territory west of Ashland avenue about three-quarters of the population are Bohemians, followed in the order of numbers by Poles, Irish, and Germans. In the territory from Ashland to Center avenue and from the Stock-Yards southward to Garfield boulevard fully 95 per cent are Germans, excepting the blocks bounded by Forty-seventh, Fiftieth, Ashland, and Loomis streets, in which 50 per cent are Irish. In the territory from Center avenue east to Halsted street, and between the Stock-Yards and Garfield boulevard, about 50 per cent are Irish, the others mainly Bohemian, with a sprinkling of French along Frazier, Throop, Cook, and Center streets. East of Halsted street and as far north as Thirty-fifth two-thirds are Irish, the remaining one-third being about equally divided between Jews and French. There are seven public schools in the district and seven parochial schools. The high school shows 204 females, 21 males, but at the evening schools 35 males to 17 females. This shows that few males obtain a high school education. A branch of the Public Library and a reading-room are found on the corner of William and Forty-third streets. About eighty books per day are taken out and the average daily attendance at the reading-room is ninety-five. There are thirteen churches in the district, of which seven are Catholic, one Protestant Episcopal, two Methodist, two German Evangelical, one Evangelical Lutheran, one Presbyterian (recently burned).

Difficult Problems.

Our problems are undoubtedly not easy ones to solve, but they are perhaps in the main somewhat different than those of Hull House or other organizations. The ownership of the houses in the district and the rate of wages make it clear that we are not to work mainly upon the difficulties arising from great poverty. A striking fact, however, in our diagnosis is the cancerous saloon; that is the dread disease of the whole district. What, then, can we devise for our fellow-beings in this district by which they can enrich their own lives? What moral forces can we create by which the evils of drink may be lessened? We must be content with small beginnings and let patience have its perfect work. We have rented a house near the corner of Gross avenue and Forty-seventh street for $25 a month. We have an experienced guide to take charge of the kindergarten, by which the club begins its work; coöperation in a day nursery for small children, and a circulating library is promised by a group of helpful women. And so fast as our means shall warrant we shall establish a gymnasium, increase our equipment, and establish various classes for instruction. Meanwhile entertainment of a stimulating kind can be undertaken in music, art, history, and literature; and every one who can may come helpfully, and all will be welcomed. The most valuable and effective part of the construction, to my mind, will be classes in domestic and sanitary science. In this field of home economy the weeds grow rank and tall and there is no lack of room for good seed. But of course these practical methods must be limited by our means. We need all the money we can now obtain for the simplest beginning. Rest assured it will be economically and wisely spent. At no distant day we look to see this Stock-Yards club housed in a roomy home of its own. And all the light and hope and help we can bring to it out of our lives we shall joyfully contribute to its growth.

TWO STAKES AT BAY DISTRICT TRACK.

Quinlan and Thornton Handicaps Will Draw Good Fields.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Two stakes are to be decided this week at Bay District. Thursday comes the Quinlan Handicap, $2,000 added, 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and one-eighth. The starters will come from this lot: Wildwood, Flambeau, Paramatta, Rudolph, Evanatus, Charmion, King Mac, Gloaming, Racine, Don Fulano, and Cadmus. Saturday is to be run the Thornton Handicap, $5,000 added, 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a quarter. Among those eligible and likely to start are: Wildwood, Flambeau, Strombali, El Rayo, Paramatta, Sir Walter, Sir Reel, Monawai, Prize, Romair, Rudolph, Charmion, Gloaming, Marigold, Centella, Racine, Cadmus, and Wicklow. Wildwood will be played by the local contingent to beat Rudolph if they meet.

There is a churlishly conceived movement against Tom Williams which will be uncovered at the annual meeting of the Blood Horse Association next month. Williams had revived and popularized the racing game here. The Blood Horse Association gets fifty and the California Jockey club seventy days out of the 120 days' meeting. The Jockey club has but two or three members outside of Williams and is in the way of making large profits. This angers the fogies of the association.

Jockey Frank Jordan is on his good behavior and is riding here in brilliant form. He, Felix Carr, and Jimmy Irving are the three best boys at the track. Irving leads and Jordan has ridden six winners and five seconds in twenty mounts.

Lucky Baldwin has been unlucky enough to lose the colt foal of Emperor of Norfolk—Los Angeles. The yearlings he sells Christmas day are the get of the Emperor, Verona, and Gano.

A. G. Blakely has bought the steeplechaser Guadaloupe, a chestnut gelding by Grinstead—Josie C. He is a handy horse, a Santa Anita product, half brother to Silverado.

The sale of Fred Gebhardt's horses will be followed by that of his stallions. The farm is in Lake County, and is known as Guenoc. It adjoins the farm of Mrs. Langtry, which was given her by Gebhardt. Dr. Charles W. Aby managed both places, and Gebhardt has discharged and sued him, alleging that he has misappropriated funds. The facts set up show tangled business relations between the Langtry and Gebhardt, and out of it all comes a sale. The Gebhardt mares are a good lot by Hindoo, Wild Idle, King Ban, Glendig, and Shannon.

Monroe Salisbury, with his harness racers, arrived in California last night and was met by a crowd of 1,500, a brass band, and a banquet. Alix is with the Salisbury horses. Salisbury thinks that she and Directum will be the Queen and King of 1894, and the stable goes East next April, with some eight or ten new horses to which the Eastern public will be introduced. Little Albert and Flying Jib came in the car.

The Eastern tracks will see a new California owner next season. It is Adolph B. Spreckels, son of the sugar king, and an all-round good fellow. His racing colors are blue velvet jacket, yellow sleeves, crimson cap. So far he has raced but one horse here, an Australian-bred mare, with some quality called Candid. She is by Splendor—Canary. Dolph Spreckels is a heavy bettor and will hurt the Eastern rings if his horses do well. Old Cy Mulkey, the ex-Palo trainer, has signed with him for a year. He sold Spreckels his two horses, brothers to Nero and Tom Murphy. Mr. Spreckels is looking for a farm and a sire, means to go on the turf to say, and will, like W. O'Brien, breed his own racehorses.

L. U. Shippee will sell all his horses but the weanlings Dec. 27. Among the lot offered are Fellow Charm, Ludovic, Take Notice, and eight of the best brood mares in California.

Flint, the brother to Racine and Fairy, for which Bookmaker Eckert of San Francisco gave $3,000 at the Polo Alto sale, has gone lame and will hardly train. The colt is a grand looker, but his legs below the knee are too light for his massive body. Frank Vanness of Morello fame has the horses bought here by John O'Neil and Eckert.

There was some difference among the officials and great public grumbling over the bet's-off decision in the Brown steeple chase. It was a bad ruling. Blakely has refused to ride Ed Corrigan's or any but his own horses until the master of Hawthorne arrives. Cicero was short in the race, and although nursed consummately by Blakely failed on the end. Eastern horses are apt to do this in the climate.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

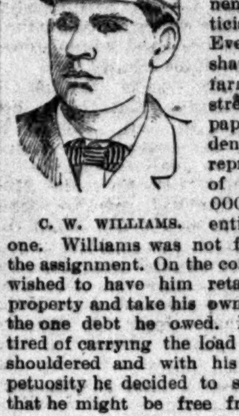
BEYOND HIS DEPTH.

ROMANTIC HISTORY OF THE RISE AND FALL OF C. W. WILLIAMS.

Axtell and Allerton Made the Westerner Rich—Independence and Its Improvement Again Made Him Poor—Bred a Horse That Sold for $105,000 and Another for Which More Was Offered—His Methods in Handling Trotters at First Drew Laughter, but Later Respect.

Private advices from Independence, Ia., confirm the rumor current in horse circles for some days past respecting the financial collapse of C. W. Williams, the well-known horse-breeder, trainer, and track manager of that town.

Last week Williams assigned every dollar's worth of property he possessed, except his horses, to satisfy a blanket mortgage of $100,000 held by Richard Campbell, a banker of Independence, and Jacob Rich, the prominent capitalist and politician of Dubuque. Everything goes; kite-shaped track, breeding farm, hotel, theater, street railway, newspaper, private residence and all—property representing an outlay of more than $250,000. The move was entirely a voluntary one. Williams was not forced into making the assignment. On the contrary, his creditors wished to have him retain the mortgaged property and take his own time about paying the one debt he owed. But he simply got tired of carrying the load of interest he had shouldered and with his characteristic impetuosity he decided to sacrifice everything that he might be free from debt to begin anew.



C. W. WILLIAMS.

It is said that Williams may remain in Independence as lessee of the property he thus surrenders, but those who are best informed believe he will now desert the little way-station where he has made and lost a fortune and that next summer will find him located at one of the great harness-racing centers. Although the bulk of his property is swept away, Williams still possesses his famous trotting stallion Allerton, 2:09¼, and sixty or seventy valuable brood-mares and colts, altogether worth a snug sum of money. His ability as a breeder, trainer, and track manager is unquestioned and it is safe to predict that his present misfortune will not long suffice to keep him down in the harness-racing world. But whatever may be his future, the story of the rise and fall of this man who exhibits the mixed characteristics of Coal-Oil Johnnie and Gen. Grant will forever remain one of the most interesting and romantic chapters in the history of the trotting-horse.

Williams Surprises the World.

It is now a little more than five years since Williams came into prominence in trotting-turf affairs. In the autumn of 1888 a wideawake young countryman turned up at one of the county fairs in Iowa with a couple of green 2-year-old colts that he had raised from a pair of cast-off trotting mares purchased for $250 from H. L. Stout of Dubuque. When the race for 2-year-olds came off at this Keokuk fair the rustic reinsman started one of his youngsters and after a hard-fought five-heat contest, the colt landed first money—$40—trotting in 2:52, 2:50, and 3:10. The other 2-year-old was entered against a lot of colts a year older but notwithstanding this handicap he gave them a beating and created quite a sensation by distancing the whole field in 2:31¼. The countryman was Williams, and the two colts were Allerton and Axtell. Within a few weeks the last-named youngster trained on until he was the fastest colt of his age in the country. Williams and Axtell were star attractions at the Northwestern Breeders' meeting in Chicago and at the Lexington races in Kentucky. The crooked-legged colt went into winter quarters unbeaten and with a record of 2:23, then the fastest time ever made by a 2-year-old, trotter bred, outside the State of California. Allerton showed no considerable promise in his 2-year-old form, a record of 2:40¼ being the best he could earn.

In training his young trotters Williams followed his own notions, which were radical and at variance with all precedent, and he was mercilessly criticised and ridiculed. Old school trainers predicted that Axtell would never be heard of again owing to his country owner's unsparing use of the colt in his 2-year-old form. But Williams bobbed up again the following summer and put his critics to rout by making Axtell the sensation of the year. When the colt lowered all 3-year-old records by trotting in 2:15½ in Minneapolis in July some big offers were made for him, and as he trained on these reached fabulous figures—greater than had ever been paid for a trotting horse. Williams, however, declined them all, and it was not until one night when both Axtell and Allerton—everything of value he possessed—just missed being killed or injured in a railroad accident, that the young man concluded to let his great colt go when a favorable opportunity should arrive. It came on the evening of the September day that Axtell lowered the stallion record by trotting in 2:12 at Terre Haute, Ind. In the wild enthusiasm of the hour a party of wealthy gentlemen offered $105,000 for "the horse of the century," and that night Axtell changed hands for the highest price that had ever been paid for a horse.

Williams Built Up Independence.

Williams took his money and his remaining colt and went home to Independence the hero of the hour. His success had given him wonderful prestige and half a dozen or more cities sought to attract him. But he remained loyal to the slow-going, out-of-the-way Iowa village and there invested his suddenly-acquired fortune. He subscribed $25,000 toward the organization of a new bank; put as much more into a weekly paper devoted to horse interests; invested in more horses; bought a large tract of land on which he constructed the first kite-shaped race course in existence, and equipped in elaborate style an extensive horse-breeding establishment. His inaugural trotting meeting, held in August, 1890, rivaled grand circuit gatherings in the importance of its performances, giving Williams new prestige as a successful track manager.

The next year saw the stupendous boom in trotting horses at its height and it marked the turning point in Williams' career. At his August meeting the purses contested for aggregated upwards of $60,000—a greater sum than had ever been given at any meeting in the history of harness racing. One of the events brought together the great mare Nancy Hanks and Williams' now famous Allerton, who had trained on with each succeeding season since his advent as a 2-year-old until his record stood at 2:12½ and he was deemed a match for the best horse of the day. This race served to attract nearly every prominent turfman in the country to the little prairie town. More than 20,000 persons witnessed the victory of the future queen of the turf in the fastest race then on record and the meeting turned out a great success from every point of view.

Allerton improved rapidly after his August defeat by Nancy Hanks and having meanwhile administered a sound beating to the rival stallion Nelson, 2:10, in a $10,000 free purse race at Grand Rapids, Mich., he was again matched against the mare for a contest at Lexington, Ky. As the time approached for this race the wary trainer of Nancy Hanks declined the combat, saying his charge was indisposed. Many turfmen were of opinion, however, that fear of defeat lay at the bottom of Doble's declination, and Allerton gained almost as much prestige as if he had actually met and beaten the daughter of Happy Medium. And the young horse went on chipping points from his record until he reached 2:09¼, then the fastest time ever made by a 5-year-old trotter or by a stallion. His unflinching gameness, his grand appearance in action, and his good breeding, added to his extreme speed, made him the idol of turfmen and the most valuable trotting horse in the world. Innumerable efforts were made to purchase him. The agents of Marcus Daly, the Montana "copper king," offered $125,000 for Allerton. Williams deliberated for days, and then declined to sell.

Williams Meets His Waterloo.

The splendid success of the Independence races of 1891 dispelled whatever doubt Williams may have entertained touching the feasibility of conducting a metropolitan race meeting at a mere village in Northern Iowa, and he determined to make a plunge. He projected a two-weeks' meeting for 1892, with $100,000 in purses and stakes. To accommodate the crowds, which had before depended chiefly on side-tracked Pullmans and private residences about town, he wanted a hotel. In the erection of a structure which would do credit to a city of 100,000 inhabitants and in constructing an electric street railway he accordingly expended $150,000 during the summer of 1892, giving an unrecorded mortgage on all his property—horses excepted—to secure $100,000 of this amount.

Misfortunes soon began to come upon him thick and fast. Allerton, who bade fair to win an unprecedented sum on the turf, wrenched an ankle in his first race and had to be retired. Although Williams' ambitious August meeting developed a series of the most brilliant harness races ever witnessed on any track the gate receipts were small, the betting light, and the affair a financial failure. Then came the slump in trotting stock, which withered values until they were less than before the boom of 1887-8. Allerton's stud fee fell from $1,000 to $200, which meant a shrinkage of $80,000 a year in the stallion's earning capacity. Many of the stakes which Williams opened during the winter season for his summer meeting in 1893 failed to fill and were declared off for lack of entries, and the outlook for the enterprising Independence man became serious. His creditors took fright, and to make themselves secure placed on record their $100,000 mortgage. This sent abroad the impression that Williams was in financial straits. Horsemen began to doubt whether he would be able to pay his purses at the approaching meeting, and to be on the safe side they staid away, entering their horses elsewhere. The affair was consequently an almost total failure, but Williams managed to discharge every obligation in cash, even at the height of the financial panic. And with his hotel losing money, his famous race-horse lame in his box, few entries for his races, and literally no paid attendance, with everything going against him and everybody about him despondent, Williams still wore his familiar set smile. To all appearances he was just as serene and contented as on the day bushel baskets were used to carry away the gate receipts of the Allerton-Nancy Hanks race.

To those who are best acquainted with the man and his affairs this latest move of Williams is not altogether a surprise. He was highly incensed when the matter of his mortgage became public and injured his credit, claiming the holders had broken faith with him by placing it on record. It is even said he then threatened to step down and out, leaving the mortgagees with a race-track plant on their hands.

YO TAMBIEN'S FULL BROTHER.

Joseph Cairn Simpson Describes the Famous Rey del Sierra.

The veteran turfman, Joseph Cairn Simpson, recently paid a visit to Theodore Winters' farm in Nevada in company with Dick Havey, who brought Charley Fair's horses across last spring.

Mr. Simpson's description of what he saw at the farm cannot but prove interesting. He says:

"The first thing, as could be inferred, was a look at the brother of Yo Tambien, Rey del Sierra. A few days over one year old when I saw him before, only ten months ago, and closely as he had been scanned at that time, had the location been the Bay District course it is very doubtful if identified as the youngest son of Marion. Not that the brilliant shade of chestnut was forgotten or the conspicuous white markings had been obliterated entirely from memory, but to repeat the words of Dick Havey, when we were taking another look at him in the stall, will convey the best idea of the change: 'If,' said Havey, 'an Eastern racing man was present and you were to say he was two years old past, he would at once be sure that you were imposing on him. If three years was given as his age he would still be suspicious; tell him four years or even six and he would never question the truth of the statement.' When a year old I described him as being able to carry 150 pounds without encroaching upon his capacity, but these ten months had wrought a change such as I had never seen before. Mr. Abrams told me he saw him weighed and 1,100 pounds was the report of the scales. The only measurement I took was the girth, seventy-one inches, and the circumference of the arm at the request of Havey, and that was twenty and one-half inches. It would be reasonable to suppose that there must be grossness burdened with an excess of flesh to reach such proportions and represent so many pounds avoirdupois, but that is a decidedly wrong impression.

"He is already after the type of El Rio Rey, perhaps more so, and so far as can be conjectured from the present has a good chance to occupy as high a position in the racing world as his illustrious half brother. The adaptability of Nevada for rearing fine yearlings does not depend on one colt. Large and fully developed to a phenomenal degree Rey del Sierra and his stable companions are not far behind, many of them being large for their age, even the late foals having plenty of size, and, with few exceptions, 'furnished' conspicuously. And now for a description of the test which ranks next to actual racing. The Reno course is not regarded as 'fast.' It is on a slope, the up-grade being from the middle of the first turn to a corresponding mark on the second, which of course gives a descent to the home-stretch. The three-eighths selected was from the first furlong mark to the half-mile. The first couple to run was a bay colt by Joe Hooker from Bonita and a chestnut by El Rio Rey—Sooner. The Joe Hooker, a big strapping fellow, the El Rio Rey, not so tall, but fully as well developed.

"Closely matched for speed, and there was never more than half a length between them from start to finish, the Joe Hooker winning by that margin. The furlong was run in 12 seconds, the quarter in :23 4-5, and three furlongs in :36 1-5.

"Mr. Winters, Havey, and myself were stationed at a point which brought us directly opposite both points, so that the time was accurately taken, my watch showing the time as given the others, thirty-six seconds flat, which was also the time of those who were at the stand and timed from the dropping of the flag. Jimmy Welsh rode the winner, and the trial was so good that I took his weight, which was 127½. I doubt whether it could be equaled in any part of the world under like conditions. A yearling carrying that weight, a jockey 71 years old, and three furlongs in the time noted. Rey del Sierra had a slight bruise on a hind foot, so that he was not galloped. When I was extolling the run to Jimmy on his way to the scales he broke out with the emphatic assertion, 'Mr. Simpson, the Bonita colt is no more to be compared to Rey than a yoke of oxen to the fastest trotter you ever saw.' He was quite indignant when I intimated that he was somewhat extravagant in his estimate and continued to extol the colt as the racehorse above all ordinance, the paragon which would cast El Rio Rey even in the shade. El Rio ran a furlong at the Nevada State Fair in 10½ seconds, but when Jimmy's attention was called to that he still insisted that it was not a 'marker' for the youngster.

"Seven yearlings, all of them running three furlongs inside of thirty-eight seconds, the Hooker-Polly Vic colt and the El Rio-Hattie Humphrey filly marking thirty-seven seconds, the Hooker-Lou Spencer and the El Rio-Florence A. doing the same, is surely strong proof that Nevada must rank high in the breeding world, and should the supreme test, actual racing, prove equally satisfactory the contention must be settled in favor of the claim that high altitudes are not a drawback. Mr. Winters has purchased a farm in Southern Illinois where the yearlings will spend the remainder of the winter and spring, and when the weather becomes "settled" be sent to Washington Park or Minneapolis to be put in readiness for their engagements. Rey del Sierra, among other engagements, is named in the Futurity."

WHERE THE MITCHELL-CORBETT FIGHT WILL TAKE PLACE.

WINNERS ON THE RUNNING TURF.

Some of the Horses That Have Placed Fortunes to the Credit of Their Owners.

The following interesting table, compiled by *Turf, Field, and Farm*, shows the relative earnings of the largest winning horses for the last fifteen years, with the number of seasons which they raced, the number of races in which they started, and the number of races won. Domino's marvelous showing thus stands out in bold relief. A few of the horses named have run since this compilation, but the events in which they took part were not important enough to seriously affect the general status of their relative positions in the list:

Winner.	Seasons....	Started....	Races won..	Amount won.
Domino (1891)	1	9	9	$171,205
Kingston (1884)	8	125	83	132,077
Hanover (1884)	4	50	32	120,912
Potomac (1888)	2	20	11	118,500
Raceland (1885)	7	128	70	118,180
Miss Woodford (1880)	5	48	37	118,005
Salvator (1886)	3	19	16	114,370
His Highness (1889)	3	22	13	114,020
Tammany (1889)	3	14	9	113,170
Firenzi (1884)	6	82	47	111,641
Tournament (1887)	4	44	12	108,857
Iroquois (1878)	3	26	12	101,613
Strathmeath (1888)	4	63	31	98,140
Banquet (1887)	5	128	48	90,730
Tenny (1886)	5	64	25	89,145
Yorkville Belle (1889)	3	38	21	87,130
Parole (1873)	10	137	59	82,909
The Bard (1883)	4	47	27	82,690
Sir Walter (1890)	2	28	14	82,530
Proctor Knott (1886)	4	26	11	82,030
Morello (1890)	2	30	24	81,690
Longstreet (1886)	6	71	36	80,000
Lamplighter (1889)	3	47	24	78,153
Diablo (1886)	6	116	34	74,952
Hindoo (1878)	3	35	30	71,875
Judge Morrow (1887)	5	80	30	71,402
Chaos (1887)	4	25	6	69,880
Wanda (1882)	2	24	12	66,125
George Kinney (1880)	4	38	25	64,775
Foxhall (1878)	3	13	9	63,125
Yo Tambien (1889)	3	39	30	59,840
Montana (1888)	3	24	6	58,550
Boundless (1890)	2	22	7	58,000
Dobbins (1891)	1	25	15	57,836
St. Florian (1889)	3	42	15	53,085
Rudolph (1888)	4	50	23	48,825

Big English Winners.

The leading winners on the English turf the last season were:

Owner.	*Winners.*	*Races won.*	*Total.*
Mr. H. McCalmont	9	30	$127,155
Duke of Westminster	4	12	83,115
Duke of Portland	5	7	79,020
Sir J. B. Maple	14	28	53,740
Mr. Douglas Baird	5	11	53,125
Mr. T. Cannon	21	29	50,315
Lord Ellesmere	8	20	49,545
Col. North	14	23	48,290
Mr. R. C. Vyner	12	28	45,180
Baron Rothschild	8	15	43,025
Mr. C. J. Blake	1	3	37,315
Sir W. Throckmorton	4	10	35,510
Baron Hirsch	8	15	34,870
Sir R. Jardine	8	15	32,935
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth	8	9	31,905
Mr. J. Ellis	11	29	31,745
Mr. P. Buchanan	5	16	30,125
Lord Rosebery	1	4	28,840
Lord Alington	3	4	27,710
Mr. Daniel Cooper	6	11	27,435
Lord Dunraven	8	11	26,375
Mr. J. Charlton	8	14	25,355

LOOKS LIKE A FIGHT.

MITCHELL AND CORBETT HARD AT WORK FOR THEIR MILL.

With the Contest Only Five Weeks Away, It Looks Like a Certain Go—John Kelly Should Give Satisfaction as Referee—Has Had Plenty of Experience—Mitchell Thinks He Will Win, and Tells Why—Building at Jacksonville Where the Ring Will Be Pitched.

It certainly begins to look as though Jan. 25 would witness a decision in the mooted question as to which is the better man physically, Corbett or Mitchell.

With another week gone and both men in actual training, with all chance for interference from the authorities gone, and with a referee selected the chances look bright indeed for a contest.

The referee chosen is one of the best-known characters in the country. Everybody knows John Kelly.

REFEREE JOHN KELLY.

As a ball player, umpire, prize-fight patron, and turf follower he is equally well known.

His success as a baseball umpire augurs well for future as a referee of great glove contests. Anybody who could in the palmy days of baseball retain his temper, nerve, and popularity, to say nothing of his official head, must possess virtues of a rare kind. Kelly's chief charm as an umpire was his absolute indifference to what his audience thought, said, or did. He seemed to care nothing for its opinions. That is what a referee in a prize-fight must study. If he ever allows an audience to make a decision for him he is lost. Kelly has ideas of his own and they will no doubt be correct. As he has the nerve to make decisions as he sees them there can be doubt that the coming fight will at least be well refereed.

Mitchell and Corbett Compared.

The relative merits of the men have been discussed so often and so much can happen in a prize-fight that it is absurd to pick a winner as certain. Corbett seems to have all the best of the mill on paper, but so did Sullivan in the other fight. When the men stepped into the ring the betting was 4 to 1 on Sullivan. Before two rounds had been fought it should have been 1 to 10 Corbett. The first lead Sullivan made showed that he was doomed. Here is what Mitchell thinks of the fight:

"In agreeing to fight Corbett I am giving away height, reach, and weight, but I don't care. I have fetched them down before when they have been six inches taller and weighed twice as much. When I fought Sullivan first at Madison Square Garden in 1883 I only weighed 148 pounds, and I used to feel then that there was no man in the world who could beat me. Sullivan was only between me and the championship of the world in those days. I don't see then why I haven't got a chance against Corbett."

And Mitchell is right. He has a chance. Corbett cannot punch, and Mitchell knows that better than anybody. If the champion had been a stiff puncher Sullivan would never have gotten past the fourth round. If Mitchell should start to go it would take Corbett some time to finish him.

Mitchell Is a Stiff Puncher.

The Englishman, on the other hand, can punch good and hard and might catch Corbett napping. A good, stiff jar in the right place might make the champion forget some of his cleverness. It has had that effect on other good fighters before him.

The above cut will show the building, as it now stands, in which the big mill will be fought. It will be remodeled some and will be made into a model arena. The building is one of the largest in the fair grounds at Jacksonville. It will seat from 12,000 to 15,000 people. It is reached at present only by one street car line, but it is promised that before the mill takes place an electric road will be running from the city up to the grounds.

ZIMMERMAN'S CASE NOT ENDED.

National Cyclists' Union Has His Application for a License Under Advisement.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The committee of the National Cyclists' Union met at the Nottingham yesterday. The announcement was made that the case of A. A. Zimmerman, the American wheelman, whose application for a license to ride as an amateur was refused last summer, was still under advisement. Delegate Cross of Manchester proposed to cancel the rules relating to the licensing of amateurs. Delegate Turner of London denied that these rules had been a failure. Under them, he said, races and racers had been managed better than ever before. The rules had prevented the unions' championships, which virtually were open to the world, from becoming the prey of "American advertisement-mongers." Cross' proposal to cancel the rules as to the licensing of amateurs was lost by a majority of 35. A committee of five was appointed to formulate a plan for licensing professionals.

To Protect Terre Haute Members.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Terre Haute Trotting Association is about to change the form of its organization by becoming an incorporated stock company. The association was formed some years ago with only a few gentlemen interested. At no time have the ownership shares amounted to more than $200. As now composed each member is liable for the full amount of any claim. The association has not been behind in any payments, either for purses or the thousands of dollars in improvements, but it is thought best to take out incorporation papers. Another meeting will be held Jan. 4 for final action. Demas Deming has sold to James L. Gilmer of Villa Grove, Ill., a 3-year-old filly by Fred Arthur, dam Constantine, 2:27½, by Egbert. Rody Patterson has sold to the same party a 2-year-old filly by Jay Bird, dam by Mambrino Patchen. There is no truth in the report that George Starr will be with Budd Doble next season. He will again train a stable on his own account. He is now in the East enjoying his vacation and intends to return here soon after the first of the year.

For a Casino at Las Vegas.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Dec. 17.—It is reported that Waddingham, a noted Western sporting character, has leased the Montezuma Hotel at the Hot Springs, and that he will make of it a regular Monte Carlo. This hotel was built by the Atchison road at lavish expense for the purpose of giving its patrons a comfortable stopping place on the overland tour to California, but has never been run at a profit as a winter resort. Waddingham tried to secure a lease of a hotel at Glenwood Springs, Colo., for this purpose some years ago, but the deal was not consummated.

Turf Notes.

Fred Foster has bought Aloha from Jockey Garrison.

Tom Williams is said to have bought Donohue from Jockey Miller.

Gloaming is again ready to start at San Francisco, having entirely recovered from her recent injury.

Galilee is said to have come out of the ordeal of blistering all right and should be a great colt next year.

Del Mata, that raced here in Senator Hearst's colors two years ago, is being galloped again in California.

Reader—Patrick is still owned by Pat Dunne. He struck himself and was retired early in the fall. He started thirty-three times, was first seven, second thirteen, third five, and unplaced seven. His earnings were $5,165. His name was left out of THE TRIBUNE table by mistake.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

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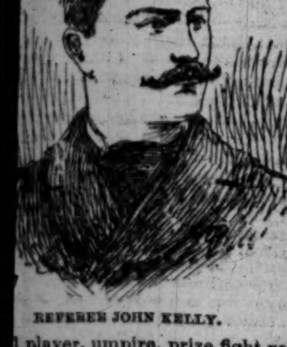

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by mistake.

T A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR
citizen, a capable and honest Ex-
for George B. Swift tomorrow.

NO RADICAL SCHEMES.

CARLISLE'S TREASURY REPORT LIKELY TO BE CONSERVATIVE.

Statements Made That He Will Not Even Recommend Coinage of the Seigniorage—His Position as to Bonds Problematical—Democratic Opposition to the Wilson Bill Growing—Unless Changes Are Made It May Be Defeated in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Secretary Carlisle's overdue report is promised "without fail" Tuesday. His friends say it will do more than the address to the New York bankers has done to reëstablish him in public confidence as a conservative financier, for he will not recommend any wildcat schemes, not even coining the seigniorage. It is doubtful if the Secretary can bring himself to ask for bonds openly and squarely. So much boasting was done by him, and for him, that no bonds would be issued while he was at the head of the Treasury, it will be pretty hard to recant. Joe Blackburn in the Senate one day drew a thrilling picture of Carlisle repulsing the agents of the Rothschilds, who bearded him in the Treasury and demanded an issue of bonds. When the Senate discusses the issue of bonds—as it will—Blackburn may have a companion picture of Carlisle seeing the representatives of the Rothschilds in New York and telling them the administration was now for bonds.

It is understood the Secretary will go more fully into both financial and tariff matters than has any Secretary of the Treasury in years past. Daniel Manning, during his first year, discussed those subjects exhaustively, but there was a literary finish about his productions which marked them as the joint work of Manton Marble and Sidney Webster. Mr. Carlisle's report will be his own, and in its discussion of general principles will probably be up to the speeches which first gave him his reputation in Congress. His analysis of the principles of revenue tariff is said to be equal to his best efforts. He may have to controvert in many points Secretary Manning's famous report against ad valorem duties.

The condition of the Treasury is such just now that a few plain recommendations will be better than any amount of abstract reasoning.

Wilson and His Tariff Bill.

Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means committee spent today as he has spent all his spare time for the last week, working on the majority report on the tariff bill. The report will be laid before the Democratic members of the committee at Mr. Wilson's house tomorrow night. If the report meets the approbation of Mr. Wilson's conferrees it will be presented to the full committee at half-past 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. The report will outline the changes that have been made in the more important of the customs schedules, stating the reasons therefor, and the anticipated effects of the changes. The remaining data at hand will be held in reserve, to be incorporated in the Chairman's speech, which, following the usual customs, will be the first speech delivered on either side after the bill is taken up in the House. The opening speech on the Republican side will be made by Mr. Burrows of Michigan. Ex-Speaker Reed will close the debate for the Republicans, and Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas will probably perform a similar service for the Democratic majority.

Some Democratic members, representing manufacturing districts, finding the caucus postponed within which they deemed they could safely express their hostile views as to matters in the Wilson bill injuriously affecting their constituents, are now speaking out of meeting. Among these is Mr. Charles D. Haines of Kinderhook, N. Y., who represents the Counties of Columbia and Rensselaer, in the latter of which is situated the City of Troy.

Democrats Against the Measure.

Mr. Haines has been heard to say:

> If the Wilson tariff bill is not amended so as to protect our great industries I believe that enough Democrats will join with the Republicans in opposing it to insure its defeat. A number of dissatisfied Democrats, as you know, held an informal conference, at which our mutual grievances were fully discussed. After some of those present had expressed their objections to the bill and had given the names of many others who were similarly dissatisfied I reached the conclusion that the bill would be beaten in the House if they were not placated.

"What is your objection to the Wilson bill?" Mr. Haines was asked.

"It is un-Democratic. It is not in accord with the principles of tariff reform. It is not in harmony with our party platform. It will create a deficit of upwards of $70,000,000. It protects some industries at the expense of others. It is, in other words, a protection bill that does not protect."

"What kind of a measure do you gentlemen want?"

"We want a bill that will not create a deficit, one that will be just to all concerned, which this bill is not. You would be surprised at the sentiments expressed by some of our Democratic members. The Mills bill or the tariff bill of 1883 would be preferred to this."

THINKS MELLO WILL BE DEFEATED.

Minister Mendonca Says the Peixoto Government Will Prevail.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—South American Ministers in Washington are kept pretty busy denying or explaining happenings in their countries. Just now Dr. Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, is the busiest of them all. While he does not underestimate the strength of the insurgents, he is confident of the ultimate success of the Peixoto government, which to his mind represents the strength of republican institutions, while the insurgents, however they may disguise it, are backed by monarchical influences. There have been intimations that at the election which is due in a few months, Dr. Mendonca might be put forth as the administration candidate for President of the republic. Such action would be a guarantee that Gen. Peixoto is neither a dictator nor a despot, for Mendonca has been an unswerving Republican. On behalf of his government he negotiated the first of the reciprocity treaties with Secretary Blaine.

When Deodoro da Fonseca was seeking to establish a Dictatorship the Minister in Washington declared that if he could not serve the Brazilian Republic he would resign his position. It was his explanation of the circumstances that induced President Harrison to send a message of friendship and good will towards the young republic to Fonseca, and this message caused Fonseca to abandon the idea of a dictatorship. Minister Mendonca decries all talk of his own fitness for the Presidency of Brazil, but in diplomatic circles here his election is thought not improbable.

Brazil and Argentina have a long-pending boundary dispute which was submitted to the President of the United States for arbitration two years ago, but the existing troubles prevent any progress in the arbitration. Mr. Zeballos, the Argentine Minister, was selected for his position because of his qualifications as a geographer and explorer, as well as a diplomatist. Argentina has had its political troubles, but they were over months ago and were never serious. The country is improving very rapidly and the harvest of the cereals and grain now beginning is the best ever known in the history of the republic.

SILVER SENATORS ARE REPUBLICANS.

Western Advocates of White Metal Have Not Changed Their Politics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Senator Teller has returned to Washington greatly improved in health, having been benefited by a trip to the City of Mexico, where he was shown unusual courtesies by President Diaz. "The people of Mexico," said Senator Teller, "followed the silver debate in Congress with great attention, and they were quite surprised when we stopped the purchase of silver. I learned, however, that the action of the United States will have no effect upon the financial policy of Mexico. I was assured that the republic would still continue to use the white metal as it does now."

The Western silver Senators have no intention of withdrawing themselves from the Republican party. Teller and Wolcott both expect Colorado to remain a Republican State, the Populists having shown signs of decadence. While the Republican Senators and Representatives from the silver States took part in the recent conference which perfected the plans for a bimetallic campaign, they did not commit themselves to a third organization. They have had experience enough to know that the Southerners would never go into a silver party. The silver policy will be that outlined by Jerry Simpson, which is to elect as many silver Congressmen as possible out of all three parties—Republican, Democratic, and Populist. The Western Senators are all protectionists, and that is a stronger reason why they would not abandon the Republican organization. Fred Dubois, who was Teller's chief lieutenant in the long fight, has been selected by Senator Sherman as secretary of the Republican Caucus committee, which is pretty conclusive evidence that if the silver Senators ever had any intention of reading themselves out of the party it has been abandoned.

The conference of silver men, which has been in session here in Gen. A. J. Warner's offices for two days, adopted late last night before final adjournment a report that the money question is the first and most important issue in this country, and that the Bimetallic League urgently recommend to friends of silver everywhere, in all parties, that they support for the Fifty-fourth Congress only such candidates as will pledge themselves in nominating conventions to the free and unrestricted coinage of gold and silver, on the ratio of sixteen to one, and the issue by the General Government of paper currency without the intervention of banks, and against the issue of bonds to buy gold. The conference recommends that silver leagues be everywhere organized, and that there be held during the present winter two conventions—one somewhere in the South and one at Des Moines, Ia.

WEEK'S PROGRAM IN CONGRESS.

Measures That Will Likely Be Considered in House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—If the reading of the President's Hawaiian message in the Senate tomorrow should not precipitate a discussion which, from its general importance, may brush away the rules and occupy the day, Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota will introduce a resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the extirpation of the Russian thistle, which is dangerously threatening the agricultural prosperity of the Northwest. Mr. Dolph of Oregon will follow the lead of Mr. Morrill of Vermont by making a set speech on the tariff. During the few remaining days of the week there may be some speeches in the Senate on the subject of the Federal election laws. The bill reported last Thursday by Mr. Cockrell proposing a new method of postal accounting will doubtless be taken up and passed during the week. The urgent deficiency appropriation bill will certainly provoke a partisan discussion on the subject of pensions when it comes over from the House.

It is not likely that any bills will be called up in the House this week that will be productive of much discussion, owing to the fact that the session will be limited to five and possibly four days. The message of the President transmitting the Hawaiian correspondence will be referred by the House to the Foreign Affairs committee, and as the members of that committee desire to digest it thoroughly before taking action upon it nothing is likely to be done with it until the House reassembles in January. Mr. Wheeler, who has the New Mexico statehood bill in charge, will, if opportunity offers Monday, call it up under suspension of the rules and endeavor to pass it if a quorum be present. Mr. McRae, from the Committee on Public Lands, will call up the bill to protect forest reservations. Mr. Springer, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, has been authorized to report the bill to suspend the 10 per cent tax on clearing-house certificates and other notes issued by private individuals during the late panic. The measure will probably go over till after the recess. There is some pressure on the Committee on Rules to report a special order for the Bailey bankruptcy bill and an effort will be made to substitute for it the Torrey bill, which was defeated during the first week of the session, with the features objected to stricken out. The Torrey bill as amended provides for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, differing in this respect from the Bailey bill, which provides only for involuntary bankruptcy.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES INTERESTED.

Fine for Violation of the Immigrant Laws Likely to Be Remitted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Secretary Carlisle has received an opinion from Attorney-General Olney on the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to remit a fine imposed by a United States court on steamships for violation of the immigrant laws. Attorney-General Miller expressed grave doubts in a case involving this question submitted to him by Secretary Foster of the Treasury Department. The opinion of Attorney-General Olney, which is understood not to establish a precedent because of peculiar circumstances involved, holds that Secretary Carlisle, in his discretion may remit a fine so imposed. The case calling forth this opinion occurred back in May, 1892. In that month the steamer Kansas of the Warren line landed at Boston a number of immigrants, among them four Poles. The Poles were detained as contract laborers, but escaped. The steamship company was fined $1,800 because the Poles were allowed to escape. Subsequently two of the Poles were captured and sent aboard the Kansas and half of the fine was then remitted. The United States District Court, before whom the case was carried, found the steamship guilty, and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the judgment. Now the owners of the Warren line have asked that the Secretary of the Treasury remit the fine, alleging that the courts refused to consider any evidence tending to show that the officers of the Kansas exercised all due and reasonable diligence to prevent the Poles from escaping. In this state of the case, with the extenuating circumstance set forth in detail, Secretary Carlisle sent the case to Attorney-General Olney with the result stated. It remains now for Secretary Carlisle to decide, having the power, whether he will exercise it and remit the fine.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Representative Sibley's Luncheons Making Him Unusually Popular in Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Representative Sibley from the Twenty-sixth District of the Keystone State is a popular man. One of the sources of his popularity in the present Congress grows out of his fondness for entertaining his colleagues at a luncheon served daily in the House restaurant—a combination of terrapin, canvas back, and champagne, such as only a very wealthy Congressman could afford to give. Money is a matter of small importance to this Pennsylvania statesman, for, in the language of the day, he "has it to burn." So great is his interest in stockraising and kindred diversions that he donates his salary as a Representative of the people to the overseer of his stock farm at Franklin, in Venango County. His interests also lie in various manufacturing and business enterprises.

Miss Barton Wants the Caravels.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross, has written to the Secretary of the Navy requesting that the Columbus caravels exhibited at the World's Fair be turned over to the Red Cross for exhibition purposes, the money obtained from their use to be applied to a fund for caring for children made orphans by great calamities. Miss Barton desires to have the caravels to proceed from place to place on the Mississippi and tributary rivers and a small fee charged for inspecting them.

Portrait of Mrs. Harrison.

Before the regular reception season begins at the White House it is quite likely that the portrait of the late Mrs. Harrison will be added to the eminent gentlewomen of this country whose pictures adorn the walls of the Executive Mansion. Huntington, the New York artist who painted the full-length picture of President Arthur and Mrs. Hayes, was selected by the Daughters of the Revolution to make the portrait of Mrs. Harrison. It was under their auspices that the project was carried out, and it is understood the addition to the ornaments of the President's house will be hung in the green parlor with those of Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, and Mrs. Hayes.

Gen. Alger at the Capital.

Gen. Russell A. Alger surprised the habitués of the Arlington by making his appearance in their midst last evening and he was soon the center of an interested group, which included Editor Hatton of the *Post* and Manager De Graw of the United Press. It was ascertained that the object of the General's visit to the National Capital at this time arises from his connection with the proposition to erect a statue to Gen. John A. Logan.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

Pauline Fathers Hold a Revival.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The Revs. Hedges and Brady, Pauline Fathers, have been holding the last week a series of revival meetings in the Church of the Corpus Christi, closing tonight. The edifice has been packed even at the 5 o'clock morning services. Scores of converts have been made. The temperance work has been effective, hundreds signing the pledge.

Every day increases the popularity and sale of Carter's Little Liver Pills. The reason is that when once used relief is sure to follow. Don't forget this.

NO FAITH IN GROVER.

DEMOCRATS FEAR HE WILL BLUNDER AGAIN TOUCHING HAWAII.

In the Message to Congress Expected to Be Presented Today the Leaders Fear the President Will Make Muddle Worse—Stern Opposition to Be Made to Any Scheme Involving Pecuniary Compensation for Queen Lil—Certain Cabinet Members Oppose the Restoration Plan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Misgivings attend the lifting of the veil of mystery from the administration's discredited Hawaiian policy. The Democratic leaders are fearful that the message which is promised Congress tomorrow will make the muddle worse. If Cleveland and Gresham are to have any support from their own party the leaders don't want to be committed to the position that the dissolute Queen has any claim, moral, pecuniary, or legal, on the United States. The anxiety of the President to vindicate his restoration policy as far as it went may lead the Executive to argue on that line. The extent to which Congress will repudiate the restoration policy will be coequal with the extent to which the Cleveland administration has sought to commit the country to it.

There have been some features of the Hawaiian business that have been vastly amusing to all, except the principals in the restoration conspiracy. Perhaps the greatest surprise the administration received was the course of the *Star*. For forty years that paper has pursued the even tenor of its way, seeing administrations come and go, always treating them as deserving of confidence, and rarely indulging in criticism of any sort. In this respect it has been ultra-conservative. Old-time Washington, which looks to the *Star* for light on public events, is itself ultra-conservative. But when the Hawaiian policy was disclosed there was an awful shock both to the administration and old-time Washington, which is distressed by undue excitement over national policies. The *Star* became the aggressive, unsparing critic of Cleveland and Gresham. The feelings of the individual members of the administration were not spared. Every step in the restoration policy was savagely arraigned. The *Star* is still keeping up the fight.

Mr. Noyes Well Posted on Affairs.

The cause of the *Star's* aggressiveness was not hard to find. Mr. Crosby Noyes, one of its editors and owners, had spent several weeks in Honolulu. He had looked into the conditions on the islands with the trained instinct of a newspaper editor. He knew the spirit of the men who tore down the rotten monarchy and he appreciated the struggle between barbarism and civilization. He also knew Minister Stevens and he declined to accept Paramount Authority Blount's prejudiced findings. So the *Star* controverted every pretext urged in excuse of the Cleveland restoration conspiracy and controverted it with the effectiveness of thorough knowledge.

Another phase of the policy has been the distrust with which certain members of the Cabinet have looked upon it. When Cleveland and Gresham worked out their scheme they were surprised to find that some of the Cabinet members were lukewarm. Mr. Herbert was surrounded by naval influences, and to free himself from suspicion he had to be pretty loud in his championship, though he could not relish the subordination of his own officers to Blount and Willis. Hoke Smith knew Blount, and he knew that a case built upon Blount's reports was liable to go to pieces. Carlisle, always supersensitive to public opinion, was afraid that the policy would be condemned, but he did not obtrude his advice. Dan Lamont believed that if force were used to restore the Queen somebody would be impeached, and if blood was shed there would be nothing left of the Cleveland administration. He was against an open move towards restoration, and believed that the only safe course was for the President to decline annexation and leave the Hawaiians alone. Then if the Queen should get back, all right. In spite of the coldness with which the plan was received by the Cabinet, neither the President nor the Secretary of State swerved in their purpose.

Democratic Leaders Astounded.

While Mr. Cleveland's official family was so distrustful of the outcome of the restoration scheme, the leaders in his party in Congress were simply overwhelmed by it. In the Senate the small band which upholds him is known as the "cuckoo" crowd. This was the contemptuous designation which Morgan gave some of the free silver Senators when they sold out that cause and went over to the President. The cuckoos are: Gray of Delaware, Mills of Texas, Vilas of Wisconsin, and White of Louisiana. Vest of Missouri was supposed to be in the crowd, but he gave the administration the worst stab it has yet received. When Gray became the defense of the administration Vilas prompted him. When Vilas took the floor one day Gray showed marked signs of approbation. White staid in the background and furnished both with documents. Then came Mills with his speech. The President must have thought more of that speech than he did of Gray and Vilas', because he staid up after midnight to read it, and to write Mills a nice letter, which he took the precaution to have published. It is not probable that there will be any more cuckoos whose voices will be raised in the Senate. In the House Springer, the pride of Illinois, is going to contest that honor with Dr. Everett, the Massachusetts mugwump. Both of them think that the Queen ought to be restored and that the United States should declare war against the provisional government in order to put her back. Dr. Everett will probably get ahead of Springer because he is on the Foreign Affairs committee.

Missionaries Will Not Be Heard.

The unavailing efforts of the missionary ministers to get a hearing with the President and Secretary of State have been heretofore described. The Hawaiian Commissioners had the same trouble, though when the English Royalist Davies came along he had no difficulty, no more than Claus Spreckels. There was one annexationist, however, who did get a hearing with the President. He was a Mr. Pratt, a distant relative of Mr. Cleveland. Cousin Pratt gave the President's confidence a rude shock, because he himself had large interests at Honolulu and knew the situation there. He told Mr. Cleveland that if the administration had been led to believe that the Queen could be restored without force, or that the provisional government could be overturned except by landing the marines, it had been grievously misled. The President was very impatient at this suggestion, but Cousin Pratt came away from Woodley after emphatically repeating that the first ship from Honolulu would show that the restoration policy was bound to fail. He also gave the President some facts which Blount had apparently suppressed. Now Mr. Cleveland thinks more of Cousin Pratt's judgment than he did during the Woodley interview.

Surveyor-General Alexander of Honolulu, who is connected with the Hawaiian Legation here, is a graduate of Williams College and numbered among his classmates the late President Garfield. Probably no one in the Hawaiian Islands is better informed as to their formation and history than Prof. Alexander, as he is termed, for he was at one time Commissioner of Education in the land of Lil. While acting in that capacity he prepared and published an exhaustive treatise entitled "The People of Hawaii," which is a text-book of useful information regarding these interesting subjects. Ever since the receipt by the legation of the State Department publication known as "the Blount blue book" it has been carefully read by Prof. Alexander and in the course of his researches he discovered similarity between the letters of Nordhoff and the phraseology embodied in the pronunciamento of the Paramount Commissioner. To quote Minister Thurston's words, "That book has been the professor's Bible ever since it reached our embassy."

COMMANDER WHITING'S WEDDING.

His Union with Miss Henrietta Afong Is Brilliantly Celebrated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—The wedding of Commander William Henry Whiting and Miss Henrietta Afong Dec. 4, in Central Union Church, was the most brilliant wedding that has taken place in Honolulu for years. The church was crowded and the decorations of the altar were beautiful. The bridemaids were the Misses Marie, Bessie, Carrie, and Helen Afong. Commander Whiting's best man was Capt. Parker of the Philadelphia, and his ushers were Lieut. Carter, Paymaster McDonald, Lieutenant of Marines Kane, Ensign Conant, Ensign Willard, and Ensign Ziegenmeir. All were in full dress uniform, as were all other officers of the warships in port, who were present.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Mrs. A. F. Judd, who presided at the organ, played the wedding march from "Lohengrin," and the bridal party came in. The bride, on the arm of Chief Justice Judd, brought up the rear. As they entered the church the bride's mother, Mrs. Afong, escorted by several naval officers, entered the door on the other side. The bride was met at the altar by Commander Whiting and his best man. Dr. E. W. Beckwith performed the ceremony with the impressive service of the Episcopal Church. When the last solemn words were spoken the bride and groom, followed by the bridemaids and ushers, left the church to the music of Mendelssohn's wedding march, and were driven to the Nuanu avenue residence of the Afongs. The bride wore a white satin dress, with the usual veil and orange blossoms.

After the ceremony the majority of the people who were at the church went to the house of the bride's mother, where a large reception was given. The decorations of the house and grounds were profuse and beautiful. Over the front door of the house large American and Hawaiian flags were draped. Inside the house was a bower of flowers. The presents received by the happy couple were numerous and elegant, but were not displayed. Commander Whiting and his wife sailed from Honolulu on the 9th and reached San Francisco yesterday. He refused to be interviewed and appeared very much bored by the curiosity to see his wife. She bore the staring of the crowd at the wharf with much composure. She is small and slight, with an oval, pale face, relieved by a dab of rouge on each cheek. The couple, after a few days here, will go to Kansas City and thence to New York.

WHEN THE VILE ARE EXALTED.

Some of the Things Christians Cannot Forget on Election Day.

The Rev. W. B. Riley preached in Calvary Baptist Church, Thirty-eighth street and Wabash avenue, yesterday morning on the subject, "The Church in City Government." His sermon was based on the text:

> The wicked walk on every side when the vilest men are exalted.—*Psalms xi., 8.*

He said: "It was the custom of Jesus Christ to address himself to themes of present interest, and it occurred to me that if Christ was in Chicago today he would speak on the matter of municipal government. It was to eminently respectable rulers that Christ said: 'Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can you escape the damnation of hell?' It was in sending a message to a King he said: 'Go tell that fox.' If Christ were in Chicago today, but forty-eight hours removed from an election that will determine the peace and happiness of such a human host, he would speak more strongly still. Every churchman in the city accepts his responsibility for the present suffering in the city. Can he deny his duty to the sin that starts the sorrowful stream? We are organizing the whole church force to feed the starving! It is the play of fools unless we propose also to stop the political machine that makes poverty of the most pathetic sort. When wickedness is enthroned prosperity can never come.

"The Christian has no right to cast an ignorant vote. Our city can never be redeemed from criminal control so long as Christian men fail to familiarize themselves with the character of men who ask to be elected to office. It is not Christian to cast no vote. Chicago is cursed with great activity on the part of criminal classes in politics, and a corresponding apathy in the conduct of moral and Christian men. Neither do we want a church party that would result as it has too often already in ecclesiastical prostitution for political ends.

"One cannot walk on the streets without seeing whom the saloon element favor for our chief officer. Every saloon window displays his picture. The man that represents saloons is the enemy of every moral man who makes Chicago his home. In the coming election we are not liable to forget that the present city fathers have suffered the charge that $4,000 a week has been paid them by the city gamblers for the privilege of being criminals. We are not liable to forget that $30,000,000 of taxes paid into our City Treasury in the last year has gone out to officials without giving us clean streets or decent protection in person or property. Reports of thievery have been made almost as often against the police as against the thugs who have multiplied under their inefficiency. We are not likely to forget that in the last year 500 human beings have been ground to a pulp beneath the wheels of monopolies at grade crossings. We are not likely to forget that few of the numberless robbers and murderers who have infested the city in the last year have been apprehended or punished. We are not likely to forget the judicial jugglery that has disgraced our courts and committed our city to Sabbath desecration in the last year. I am interested in next Tuesday's election because I shudder at the thought that the old order of administration may be renewed."

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

HE TELLS WHAT BOOKS TO READ.

M. M. Mangasarian's Morning Lecture Before the Society of Ethical Culture.

M. M. Mangasarian lectured yesterday morning in the Grand Opera-House on "What Books to Read." In part he said:

> The influence exerted by these silent volumes upon our shelves is great. The sound of their voice is not heard in the streets, and yet there proceeds from these dumb pages the energies which produce the most radical revolutions in human history. Awkward and vagabond Rosseau, with his little volume of "Emil," hands his name down to posterity and operates a complete change in the world of education. Beccaria, with his pamphlet on "Crimes and Punishment," turns the world of his day about. Voltaire, from behind the walls of the Bastile, and blind John Milton in England lift their voices in behalf of toleration, and their written words beat against the hoary structure of persecution like the cannon balls which beat down the walls of Sebastopol. The scratchings of a pen are more than claps of thunder. Napoleon Bonaparte expelled Mme. de Staël from his kingdom, and Victor Hugo was exiled from his beautiful France because the Third Napoleon feared his pen. In olden times when they burned a heretic at the stake, they burned also his books. To this day the Catholic church has an "Index Expurgatorius," which contains a list of books the reading of which is prohibited. "Beware," says a poet, "when a thinker is let loose on this planet." Pure or pernicious, the book has borne the scepter in the political, social, and religious revolutions of the world.
>
> A good book is known by this, that it cultivates a preference for higher thought over lower thought, it feeds the appetite for truth and reality, instead of show and shadow, it satisfies the hunger for beauty and joy. A good book inspires men to love their duties, to make the best and most of every condition of life, to find joy in every station and sphere they occupy, and to cherish great hopes for the future. A good book is like a mountain that swells from the valley upward until it bathes its head in the morning sun; to read such a book is to climb such a mountain where the sunshine is constant. It is not the number of books we read, but the kind of books that makes for culture. Books are better teachers than nature. A book on chemistry or geology or natural history would teach us more than we could learn by personal observation or travel. The Protestant should read the Catholic authors, the life of St. Francis, of Thomas à Kempis, of St. Bernard, of Anselm, and St. Augustine; the Catholic should read with equal hospitality the lives of Martin Luther, of John Wesley, of Channing, and Parker. The Christian should read the great authors of Israel, Philo of Alexandria, Spinoza; and the Jew should read the life of Christ, and the best books of christendom. This will give breadth to culture. I think little of that flippant radicalism which finds in the Bible only myth and fable. No man or woman is truly educated who is ignorant of the literature of the Old and New Testaments. The Bible should be in every library.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

ALWAYS AHEAD.
Highest award World's Fair, 1893, has been granted to the manufacturers of
BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER
For "Superior quality of Medicinal Plasters." This makes 48 Highest awards to
SEABURY & JOHNSON, CHEMISTS, NEW YORK.
GET THE GENUINE.

THE FAIR Crockery Dept.
CHRISTMAS —GIFTS FOR THE MASSES.
JUST A FEW OF OUR REMARKABLE VALUES OFFERED THIS WEEK.

THIN CHINA AFTER-DINNER COFFEES, Assorted Shapes, ONLY 10c EACH. Were 25c each

FULL SIZE THIN CHINA COFFEES, ONLY 25c EACH. Were 50c each. Others as low as 10c each.

13-piece CARLSBAD CHINA ICE CREAM SET—ONLY $1.48 EACH. Were $3 each.

CHILD'S CHINA MILK MUG, ONLY 8c Were 12c each.

HANDSOME CHINA CAKE PLATES, ONLY 40c EACH. Were 75c each.

THIN CHINA CUP, SAUCER, PLATE SETS, ONLY 25c EACH. Were 50c each.

FINE CHINA CABARETS FOR FRUITS, NUTS, CANDY, CAKES, Etc. ONLY $1.00 EACH. Were $1.25 each.

IMPORTED DECORATED WATER SET, WITH TRAY, ONLY $1.25 Were $1.50 each.

PRESERVE AND FRUIT DISHES, Various Shapes, ONLY 50c EACH. Were 90c each.

OUR DINNER SETS AND DINNER WARE ARE ALL REMOVED TO 3d FLOOR—Next the Elevators—TEMPORARILY—WE ARE MAKING SOME REMARKABLY LOW PRICES ON SETS

OUR SPECIAL 100 PIECE ENGLISH PRINTED SETS, ONLY $6.98.
OUR SPECIAL 100 PIECE ENGLISH DECORATED FLOWER AND GOLD SETS, ONLY $10.48.
OUR SPECIAL CLOSING STOCK PATTERNS, 50% DISCOUNT.

OUR PRICES WITHIN REACH OF ALL.

STEINWAY PIANOS,
"The Best in the World,"
ARE SOLD ONLY BY
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
GENERAL REPRESENTATIVES,
174 Wabash Avenue.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR
The Famous Erard Harps,
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FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1893.

EVERYTHING points to a big Republican meeting at the polls tomorrow.

SENATOR VOORHEES appears to be making a sincere effort to come to an amicable understanding with himself.

HOKE SMITH does not permit the smoking of cigarettes in the offices of the Interior Department. There is one good point about Hoke Smith.

DURING the festive holiday season Gov. Tillman of South Carolina should see that Senator Irby is not allowed to have more than is good for him.

BY some queer fatality whenever a Democratic Congress has undertaken to revise the tariff it has happened shortly afterward that soup-houses have been established in most of the large cities.

"THE way to conquer Hawaii," according to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "is to let the lepers loose." Is this the Democratic way of dealing with a little nation whose chief offense is that it desires to be annexed to the United States?

THE Toronto *Empire* is shocked to learn that "117,000 famishing men," besides an uncounted host of "women and children," are "roaming in Chicago's streets and sleeping wherever they can." It isn't so bad as that, neighbor. You are simply malicious.

ON the general question of the free distribution of cabbage seed the President may be right, but there is literature by the cord sent out from Washington free every day while Congress is in session that is worth less than a thousandth part of its bulk in good cabbage seed.

AT a Lake View meeting Saturday night an old German asked Mayor Swift what he intended to do, if elected, about the innocent Sunday amusements of this city. His reply was:

> If I am elected Mayor Chicago will be run as a cosmopolitan city should be. It is not my desire, neither will I do anything that will interfere with the innocent pleasures of any person or any class of persons.

This satisfied the 1,500 Germans who were at the meeting. It should satisfy every one. Some of the Democratic speakers have been insinuating that if Mr. Swift were elected the innocent Sunday recreations of Chicagoans would be in danger. Those speakers knew they were insinuating an untruth. Mayor Swift has brushed away their falsehoods in emphatic language. The Germans of Chicago have known him for many years, and there was no real need of a statement like that of Saturday night to convince them that they have nothing to fear from him.

A SHAMELESS DEMOCRATIC FORGERY.

Tens of thousands of circulars printed in the office of a man named McAbee, a member of the Democratic County committee and an active Hopkins worker, have been sent through the mails to Chicagoans. With hardly an exception they have been sent to persons whose names are suggestive of foreign birth or ancestry. The reason for this discrimination is furnished by the language of the circular, which is signed "Executive Committee" and which calls on the "patriotic American citizens" of Chicago to vote for Swift, which asks them if they are "in favor of the city being again governed by the disreputable foreign element," telling them if they are to vote for Hopkins, the candidate of "the German and other foreign elements," and which calls on them to vote for Swift if they are in favor of "putting Americans only on guard." In order that the voters may believe that the "Executive Committee" signing the circular is the Republican one there is printed in one corner of the envelope, "Return to Republican headquarters, No. 100 Washington street."

No such circular was issued by that committee. It has endeavored to appeal to neither religious nor Know-Nothing sentiments. This infamous document was the work of the Hopkins managers, sent out by them to voters whom they believed to be of foreign birth or origin, to trick them into the belief that Mr. Swift and the Republican committee were appealing to nativistic prejudices in order to carry the election. It was a desperate effort on their part to alienate from the support of Mr. Swift the German-Americans, Bohemian-Americans, Polish-Americans, etc., who are about to vote for him. It is a confession of expected defeat and an attempt to avert it by resorting to the most cowardly and discreditable methods ever used in this city—seeking to kindle the fires of prejudice by fraud and forgery.

The Democratic committee disavows responsibility for this circular. Such disavowals are easy. It was printed by one of the members of the County committee. It was printed and sent out for the purpose of hurting the Republican and helping the Democratic candidate. Mr. Hopkins was to be the beneficiary of the fraud and will be held responsible for it. "The receiver is as bad as the thief."

There is no Know-Nothingism among the men who are managing Mayor Swift's campaign. Of the thirteen members of the Executive committee seven are of foreign birth. That of itself shows the impossibility of that committee calling on any man who did not like "the foreign element" to vote for Swift. Every voter who received one of those circulars should understand that it is a contemptible Democratic lie, a miserable attempt at fraud, a forgery which should send all connected with it to prison. It is an effort to get votes under false pretenses by men who said they were going to run an "honest" campaign. This is their conception of honesty. The voters of foreign birth should resent this piece of Democratic knavery devised to play on their feelings and deceive them. The way to do it is to vote for Swift. He has played fair during this campaign. He has not lied about his opponent. He has dragged in no false issues. He has been manly and aboveboard.

HOPKINS AND LOW WAGES.

If Mr. Hopkins is elected Mayor Tuesday every dispatch which will be sent to Washington by the Democrats will not read "Hopkins has been chosen Mayor," but "the policy of tariff for revenue only has been sustained." The message sent to Mr. Cleveland will be "you and the Wilson low tariff bill have been indorsed by the workingmen of Chicago, who voted for you last year." The dispatches to the Democratic Congressmen from this city will read: "Chicago stands by the Wilson bill. You can vote for it without fear." Hopkins will not figure at all. The only men who will think of him will be the Democratic spoilsmen of this city who look to him for offices. Everybody else will ignore Hopkins, and say that the election signifies that in spite of its foretaste of free trade Chicago is true to Mr. Cleveland.

Are the workingmen who are walking the streets hunting for work, and who return at night to their cheerless homes to tell their wives they have found none, desirous that such messages as the above should be sent to Washington? Do the men who have to depend on charity for a blanket and a meal want such messages to be sent? Do they wish the Democratic majority in Congress encouraged to go on with the closing of workshops and the scaling down of wages? Surely the hard times which have come because there is a widespread fear that a low-tariff bill will pass ought to be enough for them. It cannot be that they want the present state of things protracted and intensified.

The majority of the Chicago workingmen voted last year for Mr. Cleveland and a "tariff for revenue only." It may be said in their behalf that they were fooled by men in whom they trusted. Their labor leaders told them, as did the Democratic speakers and papers, that the knocking out of protection would not hurt them in the least, but would simply take from their employers excessive profits which ought to have gone to the men in higher wages. They were told explicitly that their wages would not be lowered, that the sum total of work would be increased, and that the necessaries of life would be cheapened. They were told that each of them had been paying yearly $20 per head to the protected manufacturers of this country and that the payment of that tribute would end when protection ended.

The workingmen must have seen by this time the falsity of these statements. They have seen the effect of the expectation of the passage of a low tariff bill on the industries of the country. It has closed many establishments. It has reduced the running time of others one-half. It has lowered wages everywhere. The iron men around Pittsburg, when they have any work, are paid 30 or 40 per cent less than they were a year ago. Innumerable manufacturers have given notice that if the Wilson bill passes wages must come down.

With these facts before their eyes do the workingmen of this city mean to do tomorrow deliberately and with malice prepense what they did a year ago thoughtlessly and ignorantly? Are they so in love with suffering that they want to tell Congress to go ahead, give the screws another turn, make work a little harder to get and wages a little lower? If so, they should vote for Hopkins by all means, because that is the same thing as indorsing Mr. Cleveland and his low wages policy. But there must be wage-workers here who have had enough of hard times and who have found that Democratic promises, like the little book which the angel gave to St. John to eat, are sweet as honey in the mouth but bitter in the belly. They have seen more hunger in the country in the last six months as a consequence of Democratic policies than in the ten years preceding. These men will vote for Swift, and will not vote to congratulate Mr. Cleveland or Chairman Wilson.

Tomorrow's election will show whether the majority of the Chicago workingmen have sense enough to do their own thinking. If they have gumption enough to put two and two together, to see the relation between cause and effect, and have intelligence enough to appreciate the miserable pass to which reliance on Democratic promises has brought them, they will elect Mr. Swift and thus notify the Democrats at Washington that the Chicago wage-workers have had enough of the husks of free trade and have gone back to Republican protection, its good wages, and its steady work.

THE FINANCES OF THE CITY.

The following statements, which no Democrat has contradicted, were made by Mayor Swift at the Auditorium meeting last week:

> The 15th day of November there was three hundred and some odd thousand dollars deficit. Only yesterday the Controller passed to me a slip of paper in which the magic figures appeared, "Deficit $537,000 in the general fund." [Cheers and hisses.] I find upon examination that in the last seven years $1,179,000 in judgments was rendered against the city; $590,000 is still unpaid and yet appropriated for. Specific appropriations ought under the statutes or the ordinances to be used for no other purpose than wiping out these judgments, and yet they are used for other purposes. And they have not yet been able to tell me where the money has gone, but the judgments are still against us [cheers and hisses]; the judgments are still there drawing 5 and 6 per cent interest, and why? The Controller told me—I do not speak confidentially, for I heard he told others—that he has himself walked almost in the shadows of the penitentiary by allowing things to go on as they had been going on.
>
> I examined the water fund—what we used to call in olden times when I was an Alderman several years ago, and quite a young man, Chairman of the Finance committee—we used to call that the "sacred" fund, dear to the heart of every citizen. Our waterworks, so productive of good, so self-sustaining, and what do I find there? When John A. Roche left the Mayoralty and when I left as Commissioner of Public Works a round million of dollars was to the credit of that fund. [Cheers.] Tonight a large deficit. Twenty-eight hundred thousand dollars per annum of revenue; $14,000,000 expense, salaries, etc. What business-man could carry on his business successfully in that ratio of expense; how long could he do it?

It appears from these startling disclosures that the man who is elected Mayor tomorrow will have to face the problem of a depleted treasury and devise the ways and means for wiping out a deficit of more than a million dollars. It follows then that the new Mayor ought to be a man who will have the experience which will enable him to grapple with the arduous task before him.

Swift has that experience, Hopkins has not. No one claims that he has. Swift knows where to economize, Hopkins does not. One knows that a pay-roll is too large when he runs his eye over it. The other could see nothing wrong in it if it were stuffed with the names of dead men and dead beats and the total were thrice what it ought to be. Swift knows every department of the city government and its duties. Hopkins does not know the difference between the "general fund" and the "water fund."

If the Council passes next March an extravagant appropriation bill, the effect of which will be to plunge the city still deeper in debt, Hopkins will sign it. Swift, if Mayor, will pare and trim it. He will veto item after item till the expenses have been more than brought within the revenues. With Hopkins as Mayor the city will be paying scrip to its employés in a year. That will not happen if Swift is elected.

Mr. Swift knows the city government from top to bottom. He has studied it as Alderman and as an executive officer. As acting Mayor he has shown that he has not forgotten what he has learned, and can apply it. He has dismissed incompetent employés. He has stricken off the pay-rolls the names of loafers who were drawing big wages while better men were sleeping on the City Hall floor. But for the economies he has enforced the present deficit would be larger than it is.

To make the inexperienced Hopkins Mayor at a time like this, when the city is in financial straits, would be utter madness. It would be an act of stupidity of which the taxpayers cannot be guilty. When the ship is in a storm the best, not the poorest sailor should take the helm. With Hopkins in office the city will be as badly off at the end of his term as it was at the close of that of Colvin. Elect Swift, and it will be brought out of its present troubles.

REPUBLICANS MUST BE VIGILANT.

Chairman John McGillen's instructions to the Democratic judges and clerks of election, which were printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, ought to spur the Republican committee and managers to action. McGillen's instructions are in the following set terms:

> You are requested to appear Monday morning, Dec. 18, at the Election Commissioners' office at 9 a. m. sharp in order to procure the ballot-box and tickets for your precinct. You are also earnestly requested to be at your precinct at half-past 5 on election morning and see that the polling booth is up and everything in readiness to vote at 6 a. m. sharp.

Mr. McGillen and the Democratic managers intend that the Democratic election officers shall have possession of the ballot-boxes, the official ballots, and the polls. They are ordered to be on hand early. Through the connivance of the Democratic employés of the Democratic Election Board they probably will be able to obtain control of the boxes and the official ballots, but if the Republicans do their full duty they will have as much control at the polling places as their Democratic brethren. Their watchers and challengers should be on hand early tomorrow morning—as early as the Democrats. They should see to it that the ballot parcels are intact before the polls are opened and that there are no ballots in the boxes when the voting commences. Any neglect in these respects will give opportunities for fraud. Democrats never should be furnished with such opportunities through Republican neglect. The Republicans should take no chances. They must see to it that their judges and clerks are on hand promptly and that their challengers and watchers are in their places. Vigilance early tomorrow morning and continued vigilance during the day will be the price of victory for the Republicans in the evening.

CHICAGO INDUSTRIES.

The statistician of the Health Department has compiled a report showing the number of industries in this city and of the persons employed in them. He finds a grand total of 19,258 large industries of transportation, manufacturing, wholesale trade, etc., besides nearly 32,000 which may be classed more properly under the designation of retail, the latter including 3,620 grocery and provision stores and 7,000 saloons. Of the 19,258 establishments perhaps as many as 500 were counted more than once, some of them three or four times. This is owing to the fact that one firm may employ workers in each of several distinct branches of labor. For instance: a publishing firm employs printers, engravers, and binders.

The industries of the population of Chicago are thus tabulated: In retail distribution and small shops there are employed about 110,000 persons; in department stores, retail, 15,000; in wholesale trade, manufacturing, transportation, and building, 335,000; in professions, government and municipal employments, and public institutions, 25,000, making a total of 435,000 persons. To these should be added 3,000 dressmakers and 12,000 teamsters, peddlers, and canvassers who are not enumerated in the classified tables of trades and occupations, making a grand total of about 500,000 persons who gain a living by toil of some kind, or about one-third of the whole population.

During the third week in September the police visited about 2,200 firms which ordinarily employ 186,000 persons, these constituting the great bulk of the toilers in large factories, wholesale houses, and lumber yards. It was found that the firms visited had then in their employ only about 110,000 persons, from which it was inferred that 75,000 people who ordinarily are employed by them were out of work three months ago. Probably some allowance should be made for exaggeration on the part of those reporting, the natural tendency being to magnify the facts either favorably or otherwise. But there can be no doubt that many thousands of persons who wished to work were out of employment last September, and that the number is not less now than it was then, as there has been little improvement in the general business situation.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AT SEA.

An article in the Boston *Globe*, republished on another page of this issue, reports the progress now being made in the effort to prevent cruelty to animals during ocean transit. The cruelty bill recently introduced in Congress, calling for an international conference to regulate and punish such abuses, is meeting with hearty indorsement from numerous organizations throughout the United States. The committee having in charge the movement has official information that the Chicago Board of Trade and the Illinois Humane Society are about to pass resolutions commending the bill and demanding its passage, and other means are being adopted for pressing the matter upon the attention of Congress. Secretary Gresham has written a letter approving the measure, and stating that his department cheerfully will aid towards realizing the objects proposed to be attained should the submitted bill become a law.

The most terrible cruelties have been practiced on animals at sea, and that without a word of protest till very recently. When cattle get out to the open ocean they begin to be seasick. They are made to stand up under the mistaken idea that otherwise they will die from exhaustion. To compel them to stand they are beaten with clubs. If that fails they are prodded with pitchforks, the tines of which are run into their flesh. That failing their horns are beaten and broken with hatchets, and as a last resort pulverized tobacco is placed under their eyelids. When the poor brutes arrive at the port of destination, in nearly all countries except the United States, they are placed under bitterly unjust and cruel quarantine. They must be slaughtered within ten days of arrival, before they have recovered from seasickness and while emaciated from practical starvation. This inhuman treatment to the animals, and costly practice for the owners, is the rule with cattle exported from the United States, fancy cattle imported from Holland, Jersey, and other countries to the United Kingdom, and immense droves of shorthorn beef cattle exported from South Africa. Similar cruelties are even more common when the animals are sheep or hogs or other lower forms.

Great numbers of blooded horses are imported by the United States from England, Germany, Scandinavia, and other countries. These are treated with horrible cruelty. In storms at sea the Captains refuse to head the ship off from the gale or lie to, as they have no liability for damage. The cleats supposed to be fastened to the floor give way, the stalls are broken down, and the horses are thrown upon each other in a struggling mass, the result being that many of them are disabled permanently, while others are injured severely. The gangways over which these animals are led aboard sometimes are found to have large spikes protruding, which the officials are too careless to eliminate. In fact, there is no responsibility, and therefore no care to prevent systematic cruelty to the animals and great loss to the owners. The party shipping the animals is obliged to sign a manifest ceding all rights to the property while at sea, and is forced to take, without damage or redress, all animals that are dead or maimed on arrival at the port of destination. It has been ascertained officially that the different governments have no jurisdiction nor laws by which they can punish navigation companies nor their employés for maiming cattle in transit. The terrible result of this absence of supervision is indicated in the statement that of the 46 million dollars' worth of animals which have passed to and from the ports of the United States in one year six millions' worth have been destroyed by cruelty.

The passage of the bill would mean the saving of millions of dollars to the West, which is the great exporter of cattle and blooded horses. Hence, apart from humane considerations, the residents of the Mississippi Valley have a vital interest in the movement for this important reform, and should bring to bear on Congress their influence in favor of the bill becoming a law. It may not be possible to prevent some cruelty to animals while in ocean transit, but doubtless a very large percentage of that now practiced would be eliminated by such action, since the other powers concerned have signified a willingness to coöperate in the effort to prevent cruelty to animals while at sea.

THE HAWAIIAN FIASCO.

Still another steamer has arrived from Honolulu, and it brings no comfort for the administration. It appears that Nov. 29 President Dole called the attention of Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham's letter and asked what were the instructions of the United States in relation to his proposition for the restoration of the monarchy. Dec. 2 Minister Willis replied curtly that he considered the letter a domestic affair with which he had nothing to do, but that "it was his opinion President Cleveland would decide to furnish definite information and instructions as soon as he had received certain advices which had already been transmitted to him." It also was his (Mr. Willis') opinion "President Cleveland would be able to come to a conclusion because he was anxious to have the Hawaiian trouble speedily settled." Previous to this interesting correspondence a note was received from Mr. Willis in which he acquiesced in the notice served upon him that no troops should be landed from the United States man-of-war without written consent of the provisional government.

It is further announced "the situation remains unchanged." This means that the Dole government still continues in power and is strengthening itself day by day. It means that Minister Willis is impotent to undo what Mr. Cleveland absurdly announced as a "terrible wrong." It means that the Hawaiians instead of submitting to the Cleveland-Gresham policy of restoring the monarchy resolutely have arrayed themselves against it, and that it cannot be accomplished except by force, which means an act of war. They are determined the Queen shall not ascend the throne, and she dares not make the effort without the promise of American support, which neither the President nor the Secretary of State dares to give. The Hawaiians have gone further and at a public meeting have notified the administration that they have established a stable government and that they propose to maintain it. This is the news which comes to the President from his "great and good friend," President Dole of Hawaii.

Thus the infamous policy of the administration is in a condition of ignominious and humiliating collapse, with only the single consolation that by this failure the country has been saved from shame and disgrace. The indignant outburst of the people of the United States and the firmness of the Hawaiian Government have given the death blow to the conspiracy hatched in secret and intended to be carried out before Congress should meet. Thwarted in their designs the President now proposes to submit the whole business to Congress for its settlement. It is safe to say that under the circumstances Congress will let the provisional government alone and that we shall hear no more of any attempts to carry out the original plot. The policy of infamy and the pretensions of the dissolute Liliuokalani are laid at rest.

The provisional government will remain in power undisturbed pending action by Congress, which shall lead to annexation—the manifest destiny of Hawaii. This will be settled in due time. Meanwhile it is now the duty of Congress to make inquiry whether the President has not been engaged in a conspiracy to reimpose a monarchical form of government upon the people of Hawaii, whether he has not sought by deliberate misrepresentations and one-sided investigation to libel the administration of his predecessor, and whether in the attempt to carry out this conspiracy he did not seek to usurp legislative rights and the war-making power. That is all there is left of the Hawaiian affair, but it is of sufficient gravity to warrant a searching investigation.

TERRIBLE BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

The table of bank clearings in the principal cities of the United States for last week is a plain statistical exhibit of the terrible business depression amid which the people are waiting to know what the Democrats are going to do in the way of alleged "tariff reform." As compared with the same time last year the clearings have fallen off nearly one-third for the whole country, nearly a fifth for all outside of New York, and more than 38 per cent for that city and Chicago. No wonder that with such a showing the business failures of the week should be reported as "numerous and large," being 339 in number against 279 for the corresponding time last year. Of course the army of unemployed is greater than at any previous time in a long series of seasons, and many of those who are at work have had to accept reductions in wages, some of which are sweeping ones. The lower prices for manufactured products, which are rendered possible by this cutting down of labor cost, have brought out a slight improvement in the demand for some kinds of goods, under which a few establishments that had been closed have started up again, so that the decrease of output has met with a check, though this may prove to be only temporary. The conditions do not warrant the claim that on the whole there is any increase in consumption or any prospect of it till such time as the business world has ascertained the new basis on which it will have to operate and has accommodated itself to the new order of things.

A considerable part of the falling off in clearings at Chicago is due to the fact that a year ago we were in the full tide of preparation for the Fair, while now the Fair is a thing of the past. The great decline at New York, nearly twice as great as that for all the rest of the country, tells of a terrible reduction in the energies of trade as well as the excitements and risks of Wall street speculation. Business with foreign countries is at a low ebb there, and that with the interior very slow. Meanwhile the banks on Manhattan Island are congested with deposits for which the owners have no current use, and a similar condition prevails to a less extent at other centers. All over the country business is flat, and for the vital reason that the demand for goods is poor. The ability to buy for consumption has been reduced much by the slackness of the labor market during the last seven months, while the farmers are less able to buy because of the low prices they have received for their produce. Retail merchants are afraid to lay in stocks that may have to be held over to be sold in competition with lower priced goods as affected by the promised reductions in the tariff. Manufacturers are averse to the production of material that may have to be sold under the same conditions. For these reasons, which, in fact, reduce themselves to one, production is at a minimum. The average man, whether consumer or merchant, does not want to buy beyond immediate requirements lest he should further realize the unpleasant experience of loss by purchasing on a falling market.

The Democrats who are bent on cutting down duties, even those of them who are so unwise as to suppose that the tariff reductions ultimately will benefit the country, cannot but be aware that the suspense is doing great harm. They cannot close their eyes to the facts above cited. They must know that the business interests of the United States are on the anxious seat, with no hope of leaving it and resuming the active phase till those Democratic legislators have done their work, permitting the people to know what they have to count on for the future. Hence if they have any regard at all for the interests of their constituents they will exert themselves to do quickly what they have to do and end the agony that already has been prolonged too much.

FORTUNATELY for the cause of public justice the case against William Tigerman and his accomplices in naturalization frauds will be tried in the United States court and not in the local Criminal Court, and the prosecution will be conducted not by State's-Attorney Kern but by District-Attorney Milchrist. Tigerman confesses his own transgressions, but he refuses to say at whose instigation he committed perjury. He obtained cards for the fraudulent naturalization papers at the Democratic headquarters and he expected office and money from the Democrats as a reward for his services. The investigation of this case should be thorough and searching. It is notorious that one-half of the papers now issued to foreign-born persons are of the class known as "minority papers." Their issue does not involve the presentation of declaration papers which would prove a residence of at least two years in the country. There is reason to believe that a large percentage of those minority naturalization papers are obtained through fraud and perjury. The punishment of Tigerman and his accomplices will tend to check these corrupt and lawless practices.

ONE great difference between Mr. Swift and Mr. Hopkins is that the former knows the duties of the Mayor and the latter does not. It would take Mr. Hopkins his entire term, were he elected, to learn what Mr. Swift knows now. A Mayor without experience, ignorant of the city charter, knowing nothing of his own powers or of those of the Council, is of no service to the people. If he has good advisers he may not make many bad mistakes. Mr. Hopkins' advisers would be Democratic spoils politicians, and all know how they would run the city. Mr. Swift knows what each city employé ought to do, and can tell with ease whether he is attending to his work or not. Mr. Hopkins is utterly unfamiliar with such matters. It is nonsense, therefore, for him to say he will give the people an economical government. Economy must be based on knowledge, and Hopkins has none. As a business proposition it would be absurd to make Mr. Hopkins Mayor instead of Mr. Swift, for he could administer municipal affairs neither efficiently nor economically.

Thus say the prophets of free trade:
"No tariff ever should be laid
To benefit a favored few,
But solely, sirs, for revenue,
Except, mayhap, in cases rare,
To be selected with great care."
This is their mystifying charge,
And thus they leave the point at large.
Each follower then to choosing goes.
These claim one thing, another those.
By some 'tis said shoemakers' wax
Should be protected by a tax,
Others, whatever you may say,
Would keep all foreign jugs away.
One loudly cries: "Protect my twine,"
His neighbor says: "Keep out all wine,"
While others at that doctrine rail
And piously prefer pale ale.
Some howl for 45 per cent
On axle grease, or liniment,
And some would be contented quite
With duties laid on dynamite.
And so it goes, clear through the list.
On some protection all insist.
Each tariff-smasher, great and small,
Wants his own little Chinese wall.
All other folks must stand from under.
Those who object can go to thunder!
"Cut down the tariff!" is their cry,
But each one grabs for tariff pie.
With conscience freed from every clog
They go the whole protection hog.

THERE will be ninety-three special days at the San Francisco Midwinter Fair, together with a Midway Plaisance. And George Francis Train talks of going out there.

TRADE at home. The man who goes to Chicago or elsewhere to buy Christmas gifts is not a loyal citizen of Danville. Besides, he will pay more for his goods in Chicago than if bought here.—*Danville (Ill.) Commercial.*

And the goods will be base, shoddy imitations of the genuine Danville article. Trade at home, Danvillian. Trade at home. Your editor's dome of thought is level at the summit.

THE world a scanty pittance gives
Its teachers, priests, and scholars,
But Patti sings one little song
And gets $3,000.

IF Congress adjourns for the holidays Senator Peffer's overworked brain can take a needed rest.

No WHISKY trust dividend this year? What ails the country?

The Champion Demagogue.

Milwaukee *News:* Of all the latter-day demagogues who have suddenly vaulted into prominence Gov. Altgeld of Illinois easily takes the highest award. The indications are very pronounced, however, that the people of Illinois have made the discovery early that demagogy and not statesmanship is his forte, and will be quite satisfied to limit his public services to one term as Governor.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

Democratic Financial Wisdom.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The government is running behind at the rate of about $6,000,000 per month, and the Democrats seem to think that the best remedy for such a condition of things is a tariff bill that is calculated to double this deficiency.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Suffering Ireland has no greater burden to bear than "The Wicklow Postman," in which Eugene O'Rourke, the erstwhile comic opera singer, revealed himself as a melodramatic star at the Haymarket Theater last night. For several years this actor, who was tolerably humorous as Sam Binnacle in "The Isle of Champagne," has been pining for an opportunity to display the talents which he believed lay dormant for lack of exercise. His wish gratified, it is only kindness which prompts one to advise Mr. O'Rourke to return with all possible celerity to his first love. "The Wicklow Postman," which is the vehicle of Mr. O'Rourke's misdirected ambitions, was written by Mark Price, an actor who cherishes literary ambitions as fleeting as the histrionic endeavors of the new star. His play is of the most conventional order, strained, artificial, without a spark of human interest to illuminate it, and hardly possessing the scant virtue of correct grammar. It introduces a suffering colleen, countless miscreants and villains, and a list of nonentities in all the various characters common to the most perverted practices of Irish drama. It shows the interior of a prison in which hard-hearted wardens promiscuously thrash every one in sight, which, everything considered, is poetic justice, prosaically administered. Of course Mr. O'Rourke wears a striped suit and dominates the scene until he climbs over the wall and escapes in a boat, which distantly reminds one of remote adaptation of "Monte Cristo." Then he returns to sing a few songs and step a few dances, to recover the forged documents, and marry the colleen. The colleen in question was Flora Irwin, the only member of the company whose work offers an excuse for special mention. When the holiday season is ended and the drama settles down once more to its normal state it is to be hoped that Mr. O'Rourke and Mr. Price will return wiser, if unfortunately sadder, from their aimless pursuit of false gods.

⁂

W. T. Carleton, supported by his opera company, appeared at the Chicago Opera-House last evening in the "Chimes of Normandy," or the Bells of Chestnutville, as it should be more properly called. The entire organization is just at the point where it escapes being atrociously bad, and has therefore not even the merit of being amusing. The temerity of the management in bringing such a collection to Chicago is to be wondered at, but scarcely admired. This same company has of late, one is told, been singing at the Bijou in Louisville at prices ranging from 15 to 50 cents; rather startling in contrast to the scale of rates demanded during the local engagement. That same rule which caused ancient Assyrian warriors to be depicted in size adjustable to their importance evidently governs the box office ideas of certain managers when they forsake the provinces for the city. Mr. Carleton sang the part of the Marquis de Corneville; Miss Alice Vincent the Germaine; Miss Marie Bell, Serpolette; Jay C. Taylor Grenechieux, and Tom Ricketts the Gaspard. The smaller rôles were taken by Miss Griffith, Miss Eldridge, and Miss Fanchon; H. M. Imano, Ralph de Mesa, and H. Ehrendt. In unsatisfactoriness they were nicely equalized, although the palm for perfunctoriness belongs without demur to Mr. Carleton himself. Judging from appearances the feminine portion of the chorus, at least the majority of them, may have assisted at the première of the work. The company will appear throughout the week in a répertoire which includes "Nanon," "Fra Diavolo," "Mikado," and "Bohemian Girl."

⁂

Though there were more women on the stage than in the audience "The Black Crook" had a big crowd at McVicker's—one that filled all quarters of the house. The French dancers were not there, and they were not missed. There are, therefore, on this occasion no mishaps to relate. A new feature was furnished by the Heras, acrobats—two men, two women, and a boy. All were amply costumed, and did difficult feats despite their heavy dresses. Mardo, a modest juggler, who is a stranger, also appeared. Old favorites, like the eccentric Thomas O'Brien and that pocket edition of Lottie Collins—the agile Louise Montrose—were warmly welcomed. The slim and sinuous figure of Miss Grace Tabor led the battalions in brass. There were several new ballet dancers, including Mlle. Staccioni, the leader, and a male dancer of extreme activity, Sig. Blancifiori. Mlle. Bartoletti was also an addition to the dancing forces.

⁂

It is a sacrilege against the dainty and artistic side of theatrical entertainment that so few playgoers are being attracted to Hooley's, where Marion Manola and John Mason in the Erkmann-Chatrian comedy "Friend Fritz" are making such an enjoyable compromise between the light touches of opera and the deeper, finer, and truer feeling of comedy. Not that the piece as it is now being presented in its musical setting approaches opera even remotely. Neither do the abilities of the company permit it to approach the pure comedy of the original. But the music, which is pretty if not pretentious, offsets the blemishes of the acting, and the acting in turn garnishes the song in which the delightful little pastoral abounds. The piece deserves a more cordial reception.

⁂

"The Power of Woman," in which Mme. and Augustin Neuville began a week's engagement at the Empire, tells a story of exciting interest. The heroine of the piece, Muriel Vane, is the second wife of a man who has died leaving her a fortune. Lura Glenarm, an adventuress, claims to be the wife and legal heir, and for a time succeeds in her machinations. The misfortunes which the heroine suffers before poetic justice is finally dealt out are many and sensational. Among other things she is condemned to die, but she escapes from this predicament and the play happily ends. The only manner in which the title applies is that it shows the power of woman to escape from a perplexing predicament.

The best of the Hoyt farces—"A Texas Steer"—was well received by its admirers at the Grand. The broad political satire is always appreciated, and the enjoyment of the audience last night was not less than on former occasions. Tim Murphy continues in the part of Maverick Brander, which he has made justly celebrated for its humorous irascibility. Miss Alice Evans is a sweet and winning Bossy. Among familiar figures in the cast are Mat Snyder, Newton Chisnell, W. H. Bray, and Stella Kenny.

Miss Katie Emmett, who has been playing at the Haymarket lately in the Irish melodrama, "Killarney," appeared twice at the Alhambra yesterday in "The Waifs of New York." This piece is known to the patrons of the theater. It tells a harrowing tale of city horrors woven about a conventional love story. Canvas reproductions of Trinity Church, Castle Garden, Harlem River Bridge, and the Tombs Police Court played an important part. Miss Emmett emphatically impersonated the heroine.

Sam T. Jack is presenting this week a savory-sounding compromise between the extremes of melodrama and extravaganza named "A Tender Goose." As the specialty and vaudeville elements predominate it is, perhaps, best to discard the higher-sounding names of the playbills and call the piece merely a burlesque. Miss Emma Warde made herself attractive in the principal rôle—one might unkindly say the title rôle—and a company of passably good vaudeville players did the rest.

A. W. Fremont appeared before crowded audiences at the Clark Street Theater yesterday in a melodrama entitled "777," which takes its name from the number of a convict unjustly imprisoned. His release was effected to the great relief of the occupants of the gallery, who at one time threatened to burst all bounds and bring the play to a tragic end by visiting just revenge upon the villains who worked the hero's loss of liberty.

A Sunday night audience which, apparently, was willing to accept theatrical diversion without examining the plate on which it was served witnessed "The Country Sport" at the Columbia, which entered into its final week. Those who were present during the early part of the evening heard a great amount of glib dialogue and saw some entertaining specialties. Later comers found little to reward them for their pains.

Barney Ferguson twice went through the list of absurdities known as "McCarthy's Mishaps" at Havlin's yesterday. The farcical skit has reached that sear and yellow stage when each of its jokes breathes a sigh for relief. One is informed that the days of the piece are numbered. It served its purpose yesterday, nevertheless, as it caused two audiences to laugh heartily.

The Louvre, at No. 286 Wabash avenue, which was projected as a gallery of paintings and tapestries, has merged into a concert hall, with a retention of the mural decorations. What is needed is life and vim, qualities in which the place is now sadly deficient. Then, perhaps, it can be made attractive. It might also be suggested that the management have its piano tuned.

"The Crust of Society," which is the best English substitute for Dumas' "Demi-Monde" that is being offered, will begin a short engagement at the Schiller tonight. Mrs. Elita Proctor Otis of the original company is in the cast.

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NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The two stock companies of the Frohmans are almost at the point of changes of plays. "An American Duchess" will be acted only half the week at the Lyceum and "Sweet Lavender," one of the well-remembered comedies of this house, will be revived Thursday. It will not fail of a welcome. At the same time preparations will go on for the early production of "Our Country Cousins," which Paul Potter has written for the Lyceum, in which he is understood to have pictured phases of fashionable life at Newport.

Henry Irving and Ellen Terry remain two weeks longer at Abbey's, and in that time there will be repetitions of "Becket," "Henry VIII," and "The Merchant of Venice," besides the first New York production of "Olivia," in all of which both Mr. Irving and Miss Terry will appear. Miss Terry will be seen, too, in "Nance Oldfield," and Mr. Irving in "Louis XI." and "The Bells." Alexander Salvini will restore "Ruy Blas" to the stage for two evenings at the Star, filling out his final week there with "Don Cæsar de Bazan" and "Zamar."

A diverse set of plays remains persistent in popularity, and with no discernible intention to yield to successors soon. It is all but certain that "Charley's Aunt" will refuse to budge from the Standard this winter. A company quite equal to the one employed there will begin soon in Boston, and subsequently go with the farce to Chicago for five months.

In the way of comic opera this is the last week of "The Algerian" at the Harlem Opera House, and Lillian Russell and her companions are giving "The Princess Nicotine" at the Casino. Radical alterations in the language and changes in the cast will be in evidence tomorrow night. Perugini will appear as Chicos, the tobacco planter. Lillian Thurgate, a dancer from the Alhambra, London, will make her first appearance in the bull fight ballet. A new waltz song has been written for Lillian Russell. Digby Bell will have a new topical song. Lucy Daly will introduce her negro contingent in a new number, besides a novel serpentine dance with her sister. The Bostonians are due at the Broadway a week hence, and there they will begin with the well-wearing "Robin Hood."

W. H. Vernon, who has not been here since he was with Genevieve Ward, will come from London to supervise the production of "Sowing the Wind." The renewals of well-known plays are particularly interesting this week. Two of the pieces may be said to have been laid away in "Lavender" for good preservation until needed again, besides "Sweet Lavender" at Harrigan's. The American and Niblo's are closed, one to reopen with "Suzette," a gorgeous spectacle from the French, and the other on the ensuing Monday with the Lilliputians in "A Trip to Mars." An odd combination of amusing elements entitled "Africa," with George Thatcher at the front, will be disclosed at the Star. "The Road to Ruin," not seen here in many years, will be given at the Fourteenth Street by Mrs. John Drew's company.

PERSONALS.

Queen Victoria is going to Italy for the winter. There are no noise and clamor to bother her there.

The Czar is going to test his troops around Moscow this winter in deep snow and zero weather. Is he expecting a call from anybody?

Miss Freda Flutie of Beyrout, Syria, has presented to President Cleveland a portrait of himself made in mosaic in Damascus. It took four months to finish the work, and the cost was $500.

Mrs. Daniel Lamont has a music-box concealed in a chair in her drawing-room, which is so arranged that when any one sits on the chair a flood of melody fills the room and surprises the visitor.

Princess Helen of Orleans shoots and rides like a veteran, is an expert swimmer, and remarkably skillful with the sculls and foils, but is, withal, a golden-haired, blue-eyed figure of dainty loveliness.

Gen. Sir Alexander Cunningham, K. C. I. E., who died in London the other day, was one of the most distinguished archæologists of our times. He retired from the post of Director-General of the Indian Archæological Survey in 1885 after a service of fifty-four years.

Adelia Louise Stowe, a literary person of Omaha, Neb., asked the local courts for permission to change her name to Kohnstamm, on the plea that she could better achieve fame with an uncommon name. The court earned her gratitude by considering her grounds frivolous and rejecting her petition.

Col. Charles T. O'Ferrall, who has been elected Governor of Virginia, will not resign his seat in Congress until Thursday, 28th inst. He will be inaugurated Jan. 1, and the term is four years. One of his first duties may be to call a special election to choose his successor in the House of Representatives.

George C. Hunter of Oakland, Cal., has just come out of the surgeon's hands without a memory. His skull was fractured by a flying bolt and the brain was injured. Although he is now otherwise perfectly well he cannot remember his wife or his mother. Although he had a good education, he can now neither read nor write.

Dr. von Gneist, the famous Professor of Law at the University of Berlin, and one of the greatest living authorities on the English Constitution, has become President of the German society to prevent the spread of anti-Semitism. He delivered an eloquent speech a few days ago, lamenting the influence of the anti-Semites in Germany.

John Morley has been made a bencher of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, London. He was called to the bar several years ago and read law in the chambers of Frederic Harrison, though he never made any serious attempt to practice. The honor just conferred upon him by the Inn, to which he belongs, is in recognition of his literary and political distinction.

Lieut. Saltos, a Spanish officer, who was severely wounded while fighting beside his chief, Gen. Margallo, who was killed during the recent hostilities between the Spanish troops and the Riff rebels at Melilla, was carried to the residence of the General and nursed by the latter's daughter. The tragedy has rounded off with a romance in the marriage of the Lieutenant and Miss Margallo.

CURRENT NOTES.

If some of our heads were not so big our hearts would grow faster.—*Ram's Horn.*

Not even a canal horse would ever get ahead if he didn't have a pull.—*Boston Transcript.*

The money a man tucks away in his "inside pocket" may be looked upon as a vested security.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Toddles—"Papa, why do we hang up holly branches on Christmas? Is it because it's a holiday?"—*Harper's Young People.*

It argues no lack of ability in a boy that he doesn't make an opening for himself by going skating on too thin ice.—*Philadelphia Times.*

An eel can live out of water for at least eighteen days. A Kentucky Colonel is supposed to be able to live without water for a whole lifetime.—*Texas Siftings.*

"Did you ever use a phonograph?" asked Willie Wibble's friend. "No. I nevah yet said anything that I cared to give myself an encore on."—*Washington Star.*

Bridegroom (at the end of the wedding)—"Well, I am glad it is all over." Married Friend—"All over? Great Scott, man! You have only just commenced."—*Puck.*

Siggs (meditatively)—"I wonder if Jonah ever made any money out of the whale business." Saggs—"Certainly not. How could he?" Siggs—"How could he? Why, man; don't the scriptures say he was on the inside?"—*Buffalo Courier.*

Little Johnny—"Mrs. Talkemdown paid a big compliment to me today." Mother—"Did she really? Well, there's no denying that a woman has sense. What did she say?" Little Johnny—"She said she didn't see how you came to have such a nice little boy as I am."—*Tit Bits.*

Federated Labor and the Anarchists.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* This latest expression of the organization through its delegates is a blow to the interests of organized labor and a menace to the welfare of society. It will not be believed that the sensible and order-loving workers of this country will indorse any sympathetic resolutions on behalf of the ill-timed pardon of the Anarchists, especially where such resolutions carry the further declaration that the conviction of the Reds was an act of injustice and the pardon the undoing of a wrong. The resolutions were uncalled for, and they will be condemned by the patriotic and order-loving people of the country. The workingmen should pray for deliverance from the leadership of their fool friends.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

Chicago Equal to Any Demand.

Joliet *Republican:* Chicago may have 175,000 men out of work, homeless, penniless, and hungry, but Chicago will see that these men are taken care of until work can be secured for them. Chicago people are always equal to any demand that is made upon them, and now that it is proposed to raise $1,000,000 to care for the poor among them they will come grandly up to the work and raise it.

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NEWS FROM ABRO

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DYNAMITE FOUND IN PARIS.

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MEXICAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

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CITY OF MEXICO, Mex., Dec. 17.—
Joaquin Barando, Secretary of Justice
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will resign his portfolio. The reaso
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bill was handled. Mr. Barando had b
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administration of affairs in the educatio
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Edward Adams, the New Orleans mur

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

CRISPI NOT LIKELY TO RENEW HOSTILITY TO THE POPE.

A Prelate at the Vatican Believes the Italian Premier Will Not Attempt to Stir Up Religious Hatred—More Dynamite Found at Paris—Mexican Minister Resigns—Germany's Strategic Camp on the Belgian Frontier—Leo Celebrates Mass—End of the Wurtemburg Crisis.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Dec. 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—It may be interesting at the present moment to know the impression made at the Vatican by the return to power of its former most pertinacious foe. The impression is ascertained from a prelate, who has the closest relations with the Pope.

"We don't think anything about it at all," he said, "because Crispi, Zanardelli, and Rudini are one. Whichever be at the head of the government the relations between Italy and the Vatican remain the same."

Almost invariably when a man begins in a cautious strain he is about to let out some good strong opinions. So it was in this case. "However," he resumed, "when Crispi was in power he waged openly declared warfare against the Pope and Catholics. Nevertheless, admitted as was Sig. Crispi's enmity to the papacy, he at least had the merit of being frank. With him we know what we are about. It is better for us to have open hostility than underground opposition."

"Do you imagine he will renew his hostility to the Vatican?"

The question appeared a poser to the prelate. He hesitated and then cautiously proceeded: "We here naturally know nothing about it." He empasized the word "naturally" in a way which was strange. "We have, however, reason to doubt it. With the menace of the social revolution weighing over Italy, Crispi is too intelligent once again to draw upon himself religious hatreds. Were he to do so it would not hurt us so much as the monarchy, for there are already in Italy much too many subjects for discontentment. To start a campaign against the Vatican and Catholics would but further turn the population against the existing régime."

"Do you think Crispi can solve the actual crisis?" This question was put merely to see how the answer would be turned, as, of course, no one from the Vatican would admit of any Italian Government solving anything.

"To judge from his antecedents," came the reply, "we have strong reason to doubt it. That would be to suppose that Crispi could absolutely change his political skin, but that scarcely seems possible in a man of 74. Do you remember the Italian proverb: 'Il lupo cambia la pella, ma non il vizio' (the wolf may change his skin, but not his vices)?"

"Then, what effect do you think the return of Crispi will have on Italy?"

"We think this second dictature of Crispi will only accentuate the crisis and aggravate the evils under which Italy is suffering. Italy can no longer escape the catastrophies which menace it. Maybe Crispi will hasten the denouement. Mazini, who knew him well, said he would be the last Minister of the Italian monarchy. This prediction might verify itself sooner than people imagine."

"Can you tell me what opinion the Pope holds upon the crisis?"

"The Pope asks but one thing—the welfare of Italy; but he believes the one essential condition to that welfare is reconciliation with the Papacy, because that reconciliation would alone enable Italy to quit the triple alliance and adopt a policy of neutrality and disarmament. If Crispi wishes to follow such an initiative he is sure to obtain the support of Leo XIII."

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Ten Cartridges and Anarchist Documents Left on a Porch—Warning to Officials.

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The *Siecle* say the police have detected a plot to blow up the Prefecture of Police.

Several newspapers announce that France, following the example of England, will decline to share in an international league against Anarchists.

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MADRID, Dec. 17.—The Anarchists of Jerez are spreading their doctrines unceasingly among the working classes. The latter sympathize with the Anarchists to a large extent, and eagerly buy and read Anarchist publications.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.—The indictment against the Anarchists arrested Sept. 22 and 23 charges them with treason, inciting to sedition, and conspiring to commit crime by the use of dynamite. The trial of the accused men will take place in January.

MEXICAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

Senor Barando Piqued at the Way a Bill Was Handled—American to Be Shot.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mex., Dec. 17.—Señor Joaquin Barando, Secretary of Justice and Public Instructions in the Mexican Cabinet, will resign his portfolio. The reason assigned is the passage by the Chamber of Deputies of the bill making the tenure of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court for life or during good behavior. Mr. Barando is quoted as saying he has been improperly dealt with by President Diaz in the way the bill was handled. Mr. Barando had been a member of the Cabinet since 1880, and his administration of affairs in the education and judicial departments of the government was always most satisfactory and successful.

Edward Adams, the New Orleans murderer, will be shot. Sentence of death was pronounced upon the slayer of Carlos Larquette, the French waiter, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Judge Jesus M. Augur. The famous case was given to the jury at 1 o'clock, and after being out thirty minutes a verdict was rendered that the defendant was responsible for his actions and not insane at the time of the shooting, and therefore deserving of death. The attorneys for the defense have five days in which to file a motion for a new trial before the Supreme Court.

Information has been received by the American Legation in this city from N. H. Wheeler, acting Consul at Oaxaca, of the discovery of the badly decomposed and mutilated bodies of two men, presumably Americans. The name of one of them is thought to be Bellman, an engineer formerly employed in construction work on the Mexican Southern railroad. Of late he has been interested in mining and left San Carlos on a trip in this connection, since which time he has not been heard of.

Nineteen prisoners who took part in the recent revolution in the State of Guerrero, in Southwestern Mexico, have arrived in the city. They are in the hands of the military authorities of the government and will be tried for taking part in the disturbance.

Nine months ago Albert E. Jarvis, an agent of the Wells, Fargo Express company, was arrested, charged with the theft of a silver bar valued at $1,000. There was no evidence as to Jarvis' guilt, but he was placed in Belam Prison, where he has been closely confined until yesterday, when Criminal Justice Ledesine discharged him from the prison without trial.

STRATEGIC CAMP AT MALMEDY.

Germany's Move Must Compel Belgium to Keep a Great Army.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17.—The *Independence Belge* printed yesterday an anonymous article concerning the great fortified camp which the German War Department is building at Malmedy, close to the Belgian frontier and only a short distance from Luxemburg's northern boundary. The editor gives the assurance that the author is a competent military authority. Germany has chosen the site of the camp at Malmedy, says the writer, owing to that town's proximity to Belgium's valuable network of railways, which would enable troops to proceed from the German border via Liege, Huy, Namur, and Charleroi into Northeast France within forty-eight hours. At the same time the new camp would give German troops the proper base from which to cross Luxemburg into French territory. If France wished to obtain a corresponding advantage for itself it must fortify a camp at Givet, near the place where the Mouse cuts the Franco-Belgian border. The writer thinks Belgium, to assure itself against invasion, must maintain permanent garrisons of 30,000 men at Liege and Namur and must keep an effective army as large as 250,000 in order that it may be able at all times to reinforce its garrisons in the fortresses along the line which a German army naturally would select when marching to invade France.

MASS CELEBRATED BY LEO XIII.

Fifteen Thousand People Attend the Services at St. Peter's Cathedral.

ROME, Dec. 17.—The Pope celebrated mass this morning at St. Peter's in the presence of 15,000 persons, mostly delegates and other members of Catholic societies in Rome. The mass lasted half an hour. The chaplain officiated at the second thanksgiving mass which followed. After the second mass the Pope received the address of the Catholic societies and Mgr. Radini read his reply. In this paper his Holiness recited the Christian glories which superseded the pagan ceremonies in ancient Rome. Those seeking to revive the latter, he said, were trying to deprive Rome of the diadem with which God, through St. Peter, had crowned it, and were combating the decrees of the Almighty. The Pope apparently was in excellent health and spirits. He showed no sign of fatigue. As he was borne out in the "sedia gestatoria" his Holiness blessed the people. He was cheered repeatedly by the great crowd. The Ministers of Spain, Portugal, Austria, and Russia and fourteen Cardinals were present.

WURTEMBURG CRISIS IS ENDED.

The Protests Against the Prussian Government's Plans Force the Retreat.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Stuttgart *Messenger* announces the crisis in Wurtemburg is, for the time being at least, ended in fact. The storm of protest in the Wurtemburg press against the Prussian Government's plans forced the retreat. It has, however, been decided to create a sort of military cabinet of which Baron Falkenstein, a Prussian General from the general staff at Berlin, shall be the head. It is also asserted he will replace Gen. Baron Wolckern in command of the Wurtemburg army corps in order to make some return to the King of Wurtemburg for these concessions. It has been decided that he is to be appointed Chief of the Fourth Military District, a post at present held by Field Marshal Blumenthal. This information coincides in every point with my own, except that I am given to understand that the successor of Gen. Wolckern will be Baron Lindequist, a Prussian General of division. The *National Zeitung* openly accuses Baron Mittnacht, the Wurtemburg Premier, of having furnished the various revelations that have been made and of being in consequence the secret author of the whole campaign. The *National Zeitung*, however, is mistaken. Baron Mittnacht was not the person from whom I had the information.

Clemency a Good Thing.

A feeling exists here that it would be well if Emperor William were not too severe with the French officers convicted of espionage. A measure of clemency would have the effect of preventing reprisals in France in case a similar incident should occur there. Only States which have a system of espionage have the right of exacting the full penalty for such offenses. The embarrassing character of the present trial from the diplomatic point of view is also recognized in a statement by the advocate for the defense that it might give rise to international complications. This, however, is regarded as exaggeration, since France abandoned the spies to their fate, and did not attempt any diplomatic intervention in their behalf.

Russian Imperial Treasury Robbed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—The Imperial Treasury has been robbed of a large sum in the transactions connected with the State's purchase of a railway from a private company. Two bank directors and a friend of Dr. Witte, Finance Minister, are involved in the scandal. The plunder of all three amounted to 250,000 rubles.

Severe Measures for Socialists.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—In the budget debate in the Lower House of the Bavarian Diet Baron von Feilitzsch, Minister of the Interior, declared only energetic and severe measures would be of use in repressing socialism, and that the government would rigorously combat the Socialist movement wherever the laws were defied.

Leaves from Emin Pasha's Diary.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Belgian Government has sent to Germany some interesting leaves from Emin Pasha's diary. The papers were recovered by Capt. Pouthier some months ago from Emin's murderers, whom the Belgians captured at Kibonge in the Congo State.

May Quit the Bavarian Army.

MUNICH, Dec. 17.—Lieut. Freiherr von Buttenheim, who married the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria Dec. 3, will be allowed to retire from the Bavarian army, as he and his wife wish to make their home in Austria.

Falling Off in Rice Exports.

RANGOON, Dec. 17.—It is estimated that the exports of rice from this port during the coming season will be under 1,400,000 tons or 5 per cent less than during the previous year.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

CREW GOES ON STRIKE

MEN ON PEIXOTO'S CRUISER NICTHEROY WANT MORE PAY.

Those Who Enlisted at New York to Sail the Ship to a Brazilian Port, with the Understanding That They Were to Reenlist There to Fight Against the Insurgents, Having Reached Pernambuco, Demand That Their Wages Be Largely Increased—New Crew Must Be Shipped.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, via Galveston, Tex., Dec. 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The cruiser Nictheroy, purchased by the Brazilian Government in New York, arrived here Wednesday, but was not formally delivered to the Brazilian Government as a fighting ship until yesterday. There is already trouble with the crew. Those who enlisted in New York demand high pay for reënlistment for service in the Brazilian navy, although it was well understood before sailing that they were expected to reënlist for active service when a Brazilian port was reached. Representatives of President Peixoto refused to allow the demands of the crew, and will probably ship a new crew of Brazilians here. The Nictheroy will go to Bahia from here, and thence to Rio Janeiro. The America was left at Fort de France, repairing the damages it met with on the trip down.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., Dec. 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Word has just been received here that Gen. Hippolyte with his division of troops from Uruguay and Brazil encamped last Friday night in the desert, four leagues from San Eujenio, on his way to Santa Ana. Gen. Daniel Martine has more than a thousand men in his division, it has been learned, and is marching against Hippolyte to give him battle.

Peixotos cruiser Bahia, which has been undergoing repairs in this port for some time, has left the dock and the Desterro will soon take its place there. It is to be converted into a troop ship and will be furnished with good guns. The steamer Santos, which is being used in the service of Minister Wenteiro, Brazil's representative here, arrived today with more ammunition for Peixoto's forces. The Government of Rio Grande do Sul has contributed the steamer Solio to the loyal fleet gathering here, and that vessel reached the bar of the Rio Grande River with 4,000 rifles and 1,000,000 cartridges.

The correspondent in Rio sends word that the Nictheroy, which was purchased in New York by Peixoto, is now changing its crew which it enlisted in that city for a crew of native Brazilians.

The English steamer Water Sprite has brought down from Rio harbor Gen. Ladario, the armament for the Santos, 3,000 shells, and twelve torpedoes. The latter will be sent to Corumba and be placed in the Angostura in such a way as to prevent the passage of the rebel ships. All the "jerked" beef on the Rio markets has been sold and the supply of this food, almost a necessity of life in Brazil, is now exhausted.

The capture of Governor's Island gives much encouragement to the Loyalists. Gen. Telles was wounded in the leg in that engagement. Peixoto has revoked his decree of the expulsion of foreigners from the capital. Cobras Island has been fortified by the revolutionists with sixty guns and a garrison of 600 men. In the State of Rio Grande another fight is imminent.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The *Times* has this dispatch, dated Rio Janeiro, Dec. 10.

Señor Lobo, Minister of Justice and the Interior, resigned his portfolio yesterday evening in consequence of divergence of opinion with Peixoto concerning present events. This shows that the position of Peixoto is becoming weaker.

Many important business houses propose to close their doors tomorrow and suspend business until the end of the revolt, as they consider the present situation too dangerous. The British Minister has warned the British community that much danger exists at the present time and has advised the British residents to leave the city.

Saturday night 1,500 government troops lining the shore near the war and marine arsenals opened a heavy fire with the machine guns and rifles against Cobras for the purpose of covering an advance by storming parties. Cobras replied strongly, causing the government troops to abandon the attempt after two hours' heavy firing. The government lost over 100, while the insurgents had only two wounded. The firing on both sides was wild.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The Navy Department has taken steps to increase the naval force in Brazilian waters. Both the cruiser New York and the San Francisco, now in the West Indies, are slated for a quick passage to Rio. They will be ordered to sail the moment the State Department gives the word. It is also safe to say if the Navy Department has any voice in the matter Capt. Picking will be ordered to ignore the agreement entered into by the foreign commanders for keeping merchant vessels at anchor on the outside of an imaginary line a short distance from the commercial center and to guarantee protection to any vessel that may desire to deliver its cargo at any of the usual landing places.

AGREE NOT TO FIGHT A DUEL.

The Sonzogno-Boito "Affair" Amicably Settled at Milan.

MILAN, Dec. 17.—Sig. Sonzogno and Sig. Boito will not fight a duel over the withdrawal of Cowen's opera "Signa" from the Theater Dal Verme in this city. Sonzogno who manages the theater, withdrew "Signa" because he thought Mr. Cowen had put the English critics up to decrying Leoncavallo's "Medici," produced at the theater somewhat earlier. Sig. Boito, who also was interested in the production of "Signa," wrote a note to Mr. Cowen criticising Sonzogno severely, and in some unexplained way the letter got into the newspapers. This letter contained the provocation. The good offices of both Leoncavallo and Mascagni were sought to prevent the duel, but the composers accomplished nothing. Last night, however, Deputy Felice Cavalotti and Sig. Laurenzana, in behalf of Sonzogno, and Sig. Casella and the Marquis of Limina, in behalf of Boito, met here and settled the affair. They agreed that Boito's letter to Cowen was not intended for publication and that Boito was not responsible for its getting into the newspapers. The memorandum which they drew is decidedly in Sonzogno's favor.

HUNDREDS OF HOUSES BURNED.

Great Fires in Japan—Awful Damage by the Gale in Nagasaki.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—The steamer Rio de Janeiro arrived today bringing Yokohama advices up to Dec. 2. Two hundred houses and three jetties were destroyed by fire at Shanghai Nov. 13. Thirty houses were destroyed by fire at Canton the 14th. Sixty dwelling houses and the market were destoyed by fire at Nacao the 14th. A more serious conflagration was only averted by the assistance of marines from a Portuguese gunboat in the harbor. Fifty-three houses and a number of other buildings were destroyed by fire at Hiratsuka Nov. 27.

The 19th a bomb was thrown into the village office of Fugeta, in Ashiga-Gun Tochigi-Ken, demolishing the office. The perpetrator was not apprehended.

The *Yomiuri* hears the restoration of the monarchy in Hawaii is almost a certainty, and says in that case Minister Irwin, who left Yokohama Friday last by the Oceanic, will make efforts to obtain political rights for Japanese in that country.

The damage done by the gale Nov. 14 in Nagasaki was 2,235 houses totally destroyed, 1,308 partly destroyed, 23 persons killed, 26 injured, and 20 missing.

DEATH PREFERRED TO CAPTURE.

Nihilists, When Raided by Moscow Police, Kill Themselves.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—A force of Moscow police, assisted by a detachment of Cossacks, surprised a number of Nihilists who were holding a meeting in an isolated house outside of Moscow. The Nihilists made a vigorous resistance, and in the fighting fifteen policemen were wounded. Many of the Nihilists were armed with revolvers, and when they saw their capture was inevitable five of them turned their weapons against themselves and blew out their brains. Twenty-two of the men managed to escape from the building, but fifty were captured.

TO MARRY THE WIDOW OF RUDOLPH.

Story of the Betrothal of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand Heard Again.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The *Deutsche Zeitung* reaffirms in a dispatch from Vienna the truth of the report that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, is to marry the Archduchess Stefanie, widow of Crown Prince Rudolph. The announcement that the Archduke and Archduchess were betrothed, or about to be betrothed, has been denied several times.

BARON FAVA TO QUIT WASHINGTON.

It Is Believed the Italian Ambassador Will Be Transferred.

ROME, Dec. 17.—Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will make several changes in the Italian embassies for the sake of economy. The Ambassador to the United States, Baron Fava, is likely to be transferred to another post and to be replaced in Washington by Sig. Catalini, Minister to Denmark.

BRITISH EXPENSES AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Motion to Be Made in Parliament for an Investigation.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—John Henniker Heaton, Conservative for Canterbury, will move in the House of Commons this week that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the management and expenses of the British section of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

SENDING PAUPERS TO AMERICA.

Destitute Jews Being Supplied with Cash by the Russian Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—The Jewish emigrants now at frontier stations on their way to America if officially certified to be destitute will be provided by Russian consuls at the ports of departure with the sums necessary to insure their admission to the United States.

Tanlongo Wants Prosecution Annulled.

ROME, Dec. 17.—Counsel for Sig. Tanlongo, formerly Governor of the Banca Romana, will ask to have the action against him annulled, papers proving his innocence having been seized when the police searched his residence. The Radicals will move in the Chamber that the officials who ordered the seizure be prosecuted. Sig. Giolotti is the man who was mainly answerable for the seizure. The papers compromise several influential politicians, who are believed now to have been obliged to support Giolotti for their own sakes.

Soldiers Poisoned by Bad Food.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Russian soldiers of the Order of St. Andrew and St. George had a banquet in St. Petersburg last Monday, and Tuesday forty of them were seized with a choleraic disease. Fifteen of the forty have died. An examination of the food left at the banquet showed that the meat in the pies had decomposed before it was cooked.

Spaniards Fire on the Riffians.

MELILLA, Dec. 17.—The Riffs today tried to steal a Spanish bark adrift on the Oro River. Gen. Campos ordered the batteries to open fire at once. The Moors' Pasha hastened to the camp, apologized for the action of the Riffs, implored that the firing be stopped, and promised to punish the offenders immediately.

Cold at Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Dec. 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The weather is dull and cold. The temperature today ranged from 28.4° to 46.4°; barometer, 30.47. The wind is southeast and light.

French Spies Serving Their Sentences.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The two French spies, known as Dubois and Daguet, have begun serving their sentences in the Magdaburg fortress. They expect the Emperor will remit part of their sentences.

Italy and the Latin Union.

ROME, Dec. 17.—Senator Rossi has given notice that he will interpellate the government as to its intentions concerning the Latin Union. He is an opponent of the union.

To Sell De Maupassant's Pictures.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The furniture and pictures of Guy de Maupassant, the novelist, who died last July, will be sold at auction during the coming week.

Hans von Bulow's Condition Hopeless.

HAMBURG, Dec. 17.—Hans von Bulow, composer and pianist, who has suffered long from several disorders, is in a hopeless condition.

FIRES FROM GROUNDED LIGHT WIRES.

Small Losses in Indianapolis Stores—Fires at Other Places.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Fires were started in a half dozen of the largest buildings in this city at 7 o'clock this evening and for a time it was suspected some incendiary had set in to burn the town. The fire department was in a panic and all the available police officers were hurriedly sent to the different points for evidence. The main blaze occurred in the *Journal* Building, when the lights suddenly went out, in several instances accompanied by explosions that tore out the electric wires and left the building in darkness. At Rink's palatial cloak parlors the wires were melted and set fire to the interior. The same occurred throughout Charles Meyer's five-story notion house, the Kahn tailoring store, and Marott's shoe store, besides several smaller places. It was soon discovered that an unexplained grounding of the electric circuit had taken place, increasing the voltage from 110 to 2,000 in the buildings. The actual damage in each building was small.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The Lakeview Hotel in this city was completely gutted by fire early this morning, entailing a loss of nearly $30,000. The property was insured for $20,000. The fire started in the furnace room in the basement, and when discovered had gained such headway that a number of the seventy-five guests barely escaped alive, and only a few of them saved their belongings. A Mr. Davis of St. Paul, electrician at the power house here, fell from the third-story balcony to the ground and sustained internal injuries from which he may die. He directed a stream of water on the fire from the balcony until he became so numb that he fell. The hotel was owned and run by Capt. Thomas Walker and son.

HUTCHINSON, Minn., Dec. 17.—The opera-house building, owned by Keowe & Limey, caught fire this morning and was totally destroyed. The building was occupied by Keowe & Limey's clothing store and Engerbergh & Johnson's dry goods store, while on the third floor was one of the finest opera-houses in any small town in the State. The block cost $16,000 and was insured for $6,000. Keowe & Limey's loss on their clothing stock is about $16,000, with $12,000 insurance. Engerbergh & Johnson's loss is about the same with $12,000 insurance.

TILSONBURG, Ont., Dec. 17.—The Odd-Fellows' Hall was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

TANGLE REGARDING CHILEAN CLAIMS.

Raising of a Technical Point May Nullify the Commission's Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The Chilean Claims Commission is in a tangle which threatens to nullify its work. The trouble has arisen out of the claim of the heirs of d'Arcy and Bedier for $70,000 for arms sold to the Chileans when they were fighting for independence against Spain. The Chilean counsel raised the objection that at the time the contract was made the United States had not recognized Chile's independence. The importance of the issue lies in the fact that the United States protests that a technical point, such as that set up by Chile, cannot be raised before a commission of arbitration, which should be governed by rules of equity. Pending the decision of this point no other claims will be taken up.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

HOMES IN SOUTH BUFFALO DESOLATE.

The Flood Recedes, Leaving Ruin Behind—Big Boats on Shoals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—This has been a desolate day for the South Buffalo flood sufferers. During the night the water in the upper parts of the South Side went down and tonight little is left in any of the territory which yesterday morning was the bed of a sea five miles square. Streets are strewn with broken sidewalks and ice. Men have been at work all day clearing up, and another day will see all the streets cleared. The occupants of houses in the flooded district will not, however, be so fortunate.

This morning at least two thousand of them returned to the homes from which they were compelled yesterday to escape in rowboats. On all sides was desolation. The water filled the cellars and covered the first floors everywhere. In some of the cottages it went to the second floor. Carpets, wall-paper, and household furniture were ruined. A good many laboring men live in the district and their property was found today in bad condition. Original estimates of the damage done by the flood put it at $100,000, but today's examination of the flooded homes indicates that the total damage will reach several times that figure.

Police officials are surprised that there was no loss of life from the flood. South Buffalo people live in anticipation of overflows, and no well-regulated family in the lower parts of the city considers the household properly equipped until a rowboat has been put in a place easily accessible. All through the storm of the preceding night also the people were up and watched the waters gradually rising, so when the day dawned they knew what to do. Most of them did nothing but retire to the upper floors of their homes and wait there until their own boats or those of the policemen who had been sent out in rescuing parties could come and take them to places of safety.

Some of the boats and tugs in the harbor which were torn from their moorings by the force of the flood were brought back today. The two big vessels, the Mohawk and the H. W. Sibley, were carried away out onto the shoals and stuck there. Had not that fate overtaken them when they were running wild both boats certainly would have gone to pieces. They were checked by the shoals at the entrance to the lake. One is worth $200,000 and the other $150,000, and the complete wreck of both was feared. The waters in the harbor had been so high and rough the boats had to be left until today before the owners dared attempt to get them back to dock. The Tuscarora came into port today also. It had been lying outside near the breakwater waiting until the waters went down enough to make the entrance to the harbor safe. The Tuscarora is the last boat to come in, and the lake season is now over. The half dozen tugs which were carried from their docks along with the bigger boats have all been caught and were brought back to places of safety today.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Dec. 17.—A freight wreck on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad at Amasa this morning caused a delay of several hours to traffic of all kinds. High water in French Creek has overflowed the tracks and freight train wrecks are numerous.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Andrew Lynch, Ottawa, Ill.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Andrew Lynch, for years one of the leading business-men of Ottawa, died this evening of heart trouble. He was 64 years of age, and was a resident of Ottawa for over thirty years. During that period he conducted a dry goods and boot and shoe business, and also served the people as Mayor and Supervisor a number of times.

Inventor George H. Babcock.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 17.—George H. Babcock, the inventor of the famous Babcock & Wilcox boiler, died here last night, aged 62 years. He was the first inventor of a chromatic printing press, and during the war invented the shrapnel shell. He amassed a large fortune.

J. C. Culver, Eau Claire, Wis.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—J. C. Culver, aged 55 years, died here this morning after an illness of five days. A difficult operation for abscess in the ear did not avail to save him. He leaves an estate worth $300,000 to a wife and three children.

Big Shipment of Coal.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—Twelve million bushels of coal have been shipped down the Ohio River by the coal operators. By reason of the recent heavy rainfall the tributaries to the Ohio River are rising rapidly. This shipment will clear the harbors of all coal now ready, as well permit the return of nearly all of the empty craft in lower ports.

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Familiar Letters to Girls

By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney

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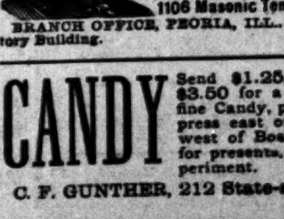

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KILLED AT HIS HOME.

CHARLES CROWN STABBED IN THE HEART BY FRANK BELSKI.

The Latter, Calling on the Former's Daughter, Is Put Out of the House and Stabs the Father During the Scuffle—Belski Arrested—Hans Johrensen Commits Suicide—Painter Talks of His Chances for Life—"Jimmy" Murphy Makes Charges Against Policemen.

Charles Crown was stabbed and killed by Frank Belski at the home of Crown, No. 5420 Shields avenue, at 8:10 o'clock last night. Belski was calling on Crown's daughter and he was ordered from the house by the father. Belski refused to leave and, when Crown attempted to put him out, Belski drew a knife and stabbed Crown in the left breast, the blade puncturing the heart and producing death fifty minutes later.

Crown was a laborer on a railroad and was 40 years old. He had a wife and three daughters. The home at No. 5420 Shields avenue is a modest one, but it has been a popular place with young men of the neighborhood and last night there were five young men in the house calling on the daughters. Belski was one of these, and he had been a suitor for the hand of one of the daughters for a year. Crown had not liked him and had told him so several times, even ordering that he should not visit his home. Belski continued to go to the house, however, and last night Crown returned to find him there. A quarrel ensued and Crown ordered him to leave, which Belski refused to do. Then Crown attempted to put him out, and a fight followed in which Crown was getting the best of it. He had forced Belski out, and just as the two got outside the door Belski drew a long clasp-knife and stabbed Crown in the left breast.

Two of the young men who were ni the house at the time gave the alarm, and Belski was arrested and taken to the Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where he was locked up charged with murder. The young men went to a drug store at Fifty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, where they asked for a physician. They refused to tell anything about the stabbing, and Dr. Arcer, to whom they were referred, would not go to attend the case unless he was told in full about it. Dr. Dougherty, Princeton avenue and Garfield boulevard, was called, and he went to the house. He found Crown dying.

Belski is a machinist and is 23 years old.

HANS JOHRENSEN KILLS HIMSELF.

Pays Out His Last Cent for a Room at the Westminster Hotel.

Hans Johrensen, 30 years of age, committed suicide at the Westminster Hotel, No. 462 North Clark street, Saturday night. He registered as "George Robertson, No. 57 Chicago avenue." The writing was in a bold, legible hand. The man was shown to a room. At 12 o'clock a guest was aroused by the breathing and gasping of the man in Room No. 326, and arose and tried the door. It was unlocked. He saw Johrensen on the bed gasping and found a bottle containing morphine on a table near at hand. E. Hasteller, proprietor of the hotel, summoned physicians. Their work was of no avail. The man died at 2 o'clock. In one of his pockets was found a new razor. It is supposed Johrensen intended if the morphine had not had the desired effect tc cut his throat. The body was removed to Sigmund's morgue at No. 192 West Chicago avenue, where an inquest will be held this morning. Johrensen for some time had boarded at the Stockholm Hotel, Nos. 52 and 54 Chicago avenue. He paid the last cent he had for the room in which he killed himself. Johrensen's sister lives somewhere in Chicago.

Because Mrs. Susan Novis, No. 722 West Eighteenth street, thought she did not possess the entire love of her husband she tried to send a bullet through her heart yesterday afternoon. Her attempt at suicide was frustrated by the quick action of her husband, who, seeing her take a revolver from a bureau drawer and point it at her breast, reached her side in time to strike her arm and deflect the shot from the vital spot. She is now confined in the County Hospital with a bullet wound in her right side. Mrs. Novis is 36 years old and the wife of William Novis, a printer. The couple have not lived happily for some time, owing, it is said, to the wife's jealousy. Yesterday a quarrel occurred, Mrs. Novis charging her husband with neglecting her. Novis resented and denied the charge, when Mrs. Novis tried to kill herself. The physicians consider her injury slight, but they fear pneumonia may result, and in that case they say she has little hopes for recovery.

PAINTER ISN'T FOND OF ANDY O'DAY.

He Puts Little Faith in Anything Andy May Say—Confident of Vindication.

"Perhaps Nellie McCabe said what is credited to her in today's newspapers and perhaps she didn't," said George H. Painter, sentenced to be hanged for the alleged murder of Alice Martin, yesterday. "If Andy O'Day says the woman made the statement it's money against marbles, at long odds, that she did not. Before my trial, in the presence of witnesses, Nellie McCabe said she would swear she saw Alice Martin and this man, Dick, we didn't know what his last name was, enter No. 86 Green street at twenty minutes to 12 o'clock the night of the murder. When the trial came on Nellie McCabe and Mary Slattery could not be found. Theodore Case, my attorney, told Judge Clifford in open court he was positive, if they wished to, the police could produce Nellie McCabe within half an hour. Mr. Case said she was a material witness, and would swear to having seen Alice Martin and Dick enter the house together that night. Judge Clifford ordered the officers to bring the woman into court. Andy O'Day was sent after her, and, although we had been unable to locate her after a long search, O'Day brought the woman into the courtroom in less than half an hour. Nellie McCabe testified she saw Alice and a strange man turn the corner at Monroe street and go toward the house at No. 86 Green street at twenty minutes to 12 o'clock. She would not say that she saw the couple enter the house. Afterwards when the trial was over she said Andy O'Day had told her if she testified that she saw Alice and the strange man go into the house he would make her leave the city. Mary Slattery never testified in my case. She could not be found.

"I see Nellie McCabe says the stories published to the effect that she was an associate of thieves as untrue. I never accused her of associating with thieves or being a jailbird. But I noticed in a newspaper the other day that Andy O'Day was credited with doing that very thing. He said everything bad about the woman. No one can truthfully say I ever said a single word to her discredit. Andy O'Day manufactured evidence against me."

Painter is full of confidence, and believes he will yet be vindicated. He says he does not believe his attorneys ever thought seriously of sending Nellie McCabe to Texas to identify Dick Edwards. They claim to have others who knew the man better than she did and who could more readily identify him.

SAYS THE OFFICERS ASSAULTED HIM.

"Jimmy" Murphy Makes Charges Against Tousley and McCarthy.

"Jimmy" Murphy, the lightweight, has preferred charges of assault against Officers McCarthy and Tousley of the Central Detective force. The matter is now in the hands of Capt. Shea, and will be investigated at the next meeting of the Trial Board. Murphy's dealings with the officers were incidental to an arrest they made last Monday evening of James Wilson and wife, to whom Murphy talked while the patrol wagon was coming. This the officers objected to. "Later in the evening," said Murphy last night, "I was in Sol Van Praag's saloon when the two officers entered. They made several remarks which I didn't like, and finally Tousley said McCarthy could whip me. Tousley took my arm and told me he was going to arrest me. I protested and said I had done nothing to warrant arrest. Then he struck me several times. He cut my face and my chin and I couldn't see to defend myself because of the blood in my eyes. Tousley knocked me down and then kicked me two or three times in the head. Then they took me outside and told me to go home." Murphy's face showed marks last night where, according to his statement, Officer Tousley struck him.

WHILE THE COACHMAN LOOKED ON.

Mrs. Lawrence Has a Struggle with a Robber and Loses Her Pocketbook.

Mrs. Lawrence, wife of the Rev. W. M. Lawrence of the Second Baptist Church, was robbed of her pocketbook Saturday afternoon by a footpad, who attacked her in an exceedingly daring manner. Mrs. Lawrence told the following story:

"I was on my way to the store at Loomis and Madison streets about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Just as I reached the alley running east from Loomis street, between Madison and Monroe, some one tapped me on the shoulder from behind. I looked around, expecting to see my son, when a smooth faced young man of medium height grabbed at my purse. I jerked away but he caught my hand. As the place is so public the thought of resistance until aid should come at once entered my mind and I held on to the purse with all my strength. In the struggle I was dragged into the alley fully twenty feet from the street when the thief twisted my hand so severely I was compelled to lose my hold. He then ran down the alley to the east, while I ran out to Loomis and Madison streets in the hope of finding a policeman and give the alarm. No officer was in sight and it was fully half an hour before one appeared. Our coachman saw my struggle with the robber, but he could not leave his horses quickly and it was all over before he could decide what to do.

"The thief was but little more than a boy and I should say he was 18 years old. He was well dressed, wore a neat dark overcoat and a gray knit cap. The robbery was reported to the Lake street police and Detective Riley, who is working on the case, thinks he knows the man and that his capture is only a question of a few days. I know I could readily identify him, as his features are firmly impressed in my mind."

CHARLES HENROTIN EXPLAINS IT.

He Tells How Mrs. Nannie L. Allson Lost by Buying Stocks.

Regarding the suit filed against Charles Henrotin Saturday by Mrs. Nannie L. Allson, he says:

"This woman had been a customer of mine speculating in stocks, and made some money. I was given to understand all the time she was wealthy, but when she wanted to place an order with me last spring for North Side street car stock I advised her against it, saying the market was uncertain and she would certainly lose. It so happened she had taken similar advice from me once before when the stock went up and this deprived her of making a nice profit. She was so persistent this time I finally told the clerk to take her order, against my advice, you understand, for fifty shares, which he did, and she put up the necessary margin. Then the panic came. The bottom fell out of everything. North Side stock fell off forty points and Mrs. Allson lost $4,000. She came around and gave me $2,000 in the shape of securities, leaving $2,000 still due. I carried her several days, until she said she had nothing with which to protect her order any longer, and I sold the stock for much less than what she owed me, losing from $2,000 to $2,500 in the transaction myself. I refrained from bringing suit against the woman or making her any trouble."

PREACHES HIS INAUGURAL SERMON.

The Rev. Howard A. Johnston at the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Howard A. Johnston, the new pastor of Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, preached his inaugural sermon yesterday morning to a large congregation. Last Thursday evening he was installed as successor to the Rev. Thomas C. Hall and at once entered vigorously upon the performance of his duties. He is an enthusiast in the cause of Christianity, an evangelist in his methods, and proposes to arouse an interest among the people that will increase his congregation. He selected for the subject of his first discourse: "The Proper Attitude of a Christian Church." He asked the members of the congregation to be cordial towards strangers at all times, to dispense with formality and encourage such sociability as will fill the church with people, and thus induce many who are now indifferent to become interested in religious work. It is one of his cherished desires to have the largest Wednesday night congregations in Chicago, and to get it he said it would be necessary to make the services popular. Mr. Johnston is 33 years old and has been in the ministry five years. He was called to his present post from the Central Presbyterian Church of Des Moines, Ia., where he labored successfully for three years. Previous to going to Des Moines he had a mission, also a church for two years in Cincinnati. Last night he preached on the subject: "Jacob at Penuel."

TO PREVENT A CUT IN SALARIES.

Letter Carriers Adopt a Resolution—They Also Elect Officers.

Branch 48 of the National Association of Letter Carriers at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon adopted a resolution unfavorable to the passage of bills now before Congress aiming at a reduction in the salaries of carriers. It also elected officers. A. H. Noble presided and Thomas MacPherson was Secretary. The resolution adopted will be sent to the Legislative committee at Washington for the assistance of the national body in fighting the objectionable bill. Messrs. Hoest, O'Deal, and Winner will coöperate with city officials and others in securing free fare for the carriers on all elevated and surface railroads which seek now franchises. The annual election resulted: President, C. M. Worthington, Station A; Vice-President, J. F. Browning, Collectors' Department; Secretary, William K. MacPherson, Hyde Park station; Financial Secretary, Charles Hoest, Humboldt station; Collector M. B. A., A. Enk, Hyde Park station; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. F. Putz, Station C; Trustees, A. J. Golonski, J. P. Larson, J. P. Winner.

John O'Brien Nabbed.

Patrolman Thomas McGinniss of the Harrison Street Station yesterday arrested John O'Brien, alias Sommers, at No. 285 Clark street, just after he had pawned a valuable overcoat, which the officer says he believes to have been stolen. When O'Brien was taken to the Harrison Street Station it was learned that Detective Tierney of the Central Station had been looking for him for several days with a warrant charging him with larceny. The prisoner will be arraigned in the Armory Police Court this morning.

Edward Munk's Skull Hurt.

Officer Miller of the Desplaines Street Station found Edward Munk rolling on the sidewalk at Washington and Green streets before daylight yesterday morning, and took him to the station. When the prisoner was partly recovered he complained of an intense pain in his head. A bad bruise was found back of the right ear. He was taken to the County Hospital. The physicians thought the skull might have been fractured. Munk is a printer, and lives at No. 238 West Madison street. He could not remember how he received the injury.

Is William Clarence a Burglar?

William Clarence, who claims to be a stonecutter, is locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station on a charge of burglary. He was arrested at Rush and Kinzie streets and in his possession was a bundle that contained ten boxes of cigars, ten plugs of chewing tobacco, and a bottle of wine. The property had been stolen from a saloon at No. 2 Rush street, it is said.

Items.

Fire yesterday morning in Nos. 2825-27 State street resulted in a loss of $1,000 to August Kand, clothing, with insurance of $1,700; Samuel Randall, $250, on second-hand furniture; Isaac Harris, $200, on household goods. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,500; insurance, $1,000.

Patrick Hummell, while in Ligner & McNamara's saloon, No. 217 Blue Island avenue, yesterday became involved in a quarrel with a stranger. The latter drew a knife, and, after cutting Hummell in half a dozen places on the left side, made his escape. Hummell's injuries are not fatal.

"Twice Told Tales"

Are often entertaining, and that is the case with the story of Old Dominion Cigarettes. Photo in every package.

For a Gift

A bottle or box of Buck's Jacrose Perfume is always acceptable. Price 75c to $5.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

WITH SACRED RITES.

THE CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME IS FORMALLY REOPENED.

Archbishop Feehan Celebrates Pontifical Mass and Archbishop Hennessy Delivers the Sermon—Music Rendered by a Chorus of Fifty with Organ and Orchestral Accompaniment—Those Who Assist in the Mass—Solemn Pontifical Vespers with the Rev. E. J. Dunne as Celebrant.

The Cathedral of the Holy Name, North State and Superior streets, was reopened yesterday, after three years of renovation and redecoration, with all the pomp and ceremony of the Church of Rome. The event was the greatest of the day in the Catholic world this side the Atlantic. The attendance upon the services was immense. The interest displayed was deep and fervent, and much pride was shown in the artistic and costly interior embellishments. These were described in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of yesterday. The reopening services consisted of pontifical mass and vespers.

Solemn pontifical mass was celebrated at 10:30 a. m. by Archbishop Feehan. The sermon was preached by the Most Rev. John Hennessy, D. D., Archbishop of the Diocese of Dubuque. Attending the service were Bishop Scannell of Omaha, Bishop Chatard of Vincennes, Bishop Janssens of Belleville, and the newly-appointed Bishop Dunne of Dallas. Archbishop Feehan was assisted by the Very Rev. D. M. J. Dowling, V. G., assistant priest. The deacons of honor were the Rev. Hugh McGuire of St. James' and the Rev. T. P. Hodnett of St. Malachi's. The Rev. N. J. Mooney officiated as deacon of the mass, and the Rev. J. S. Finn subdeacon of the mass. The Rev. P. J. Muldoon was master of ceremonies and the Rev. J. M. Scanlan and the Rev. Brother Harrington, C. S. V., assistant masters of ceremonies. These were accompanied by 100 priests and laymen and fifty acolytes.

The ceremony opened with a burst of music from the great organ that reverberated from transept to transept and from ceiling to ceiling. It was the mighty "Halleluiah Chorus" from the "Messiah," and fifty voices in the choir-loft, aided by a strong orchestra, took up the refrain. With the music the celebrating party passed out from the sacristy and filled the sanctuary. Archbishop Feehan, the celebrant, took his seat upon the throne at the gospel side of the altar, where his assistant and the four deacons robed him for the ceremony. The four attending Bishops, in robes of purple, passed to places near the chancel rail, to the right of the brazen gates. The following of priests and laymen occupied seats on either side of the sanctuary within the transepts. Fifty acolytes robed in red gowns, with white surplices, filled the brilliantly lighted chapels.

The Mass Begins.

The music ceased. The celebrant rose and stretched his hands toward the congregation, which rose with a common impulse. The first words of the "Kyrie Eleison" were uttered in Latin by Archbishop Feehan, and as he resumed his seat upon the throne and resigned the crozier to an assistant the congregation followed his example, while the choir and organ proceeded with the mass. The beautiful "Kyrie" of Gounod was given. This was followed by Rossini's "Gloria in Excelsis Deo." Beginning with the full chorus, the heavier tones gradually died away and the voices of the quartet were heard continuing the refrain. This quartet was composed of Mme. Francesca Guthrie-Moyer, soprano; Miss Kate Coffey, alto; Mr. Adolph Ernst, tenor; Mr. F. A. Langlois, bass, who, with Prof. William Middleschulte, musical director and organist, constitute the cathedral choir. The two solos in Rossini's "Gloria" for soprano and bass were given by Mme. Guthrie-Moyer and Mr. Langlois, while the duet "Agnus Dei" was rendered by Mme. Guthrie-Moyer and Miss Coffey. Then the choir took up the "Cum Sancto Spirito in Gloria Dei Patria."

Following this the collect was read by Archbishop Feehan. "Largo," by Handel, was played by Prof. Middleschulte, accompanied by the orchestra, and the mass was resumed at the reading of the epistle by the celebrant.

At the first notes of "Veni Creator" the congregation knelt, and with bowed heads listened to the melody. The music was Henselt's "Veni Creator," and was sung by Miss Kate Coffey.

Archbishop Hennessy's Sermon.

At the close of the "Veni Creator" Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque ascended the pulpit to deliver the morning sermon. He prefaced his remarks by congratulating the congregation upon the success with which it had carried out its plans for remodeling the church and upon the beautiful structure which they now enjoyed as a house of worship. He said further:

I wish to speak upon a text which St. Paul used in his epistle to the Corinthians: "All things are yours in Christ and Christ is God." The genealogists may investigate the records of this race and philosophers may lead you into fields of space and may speak of the stars, but all these things shall pass away. St. Paul says, however, all things are yours. There are two worlds, the spiritual and the material, each wonderful. One is full of the loving service of God and the other is incapable of intellectual acts. In material life there is growth, sensation, instinct, but no knowledge of God. Look at the two worlds. Destitute of unity and harmony as they appear, shall they ever remain so? On the sixth day of creation God said "Let us rest." Why? He had made all things at his command. Why this consultation, this last act of the trinity? It was for the creation of man, the consummation of the work of the sixth day. He seems to be the end of creation. His spirit, his intelligence, his intellect, his freedom of thought and life are links which bind the extremes of the spiritual and material worlds. The result was man, and man is the link between the spiritual and material world. In him spirit and nature are united. Strengthened by the union each force in his being assists the other. The heavens and the earth, sciences and art unite with man in exalting and praising God. This man, whom God made at the first creation was only the first rude sketch of what will be a faultless picture. It was the first step toward the perfection which God intended. With these ideas look to the tree of life on Calvary. There we find the key to the wonders of creation and to the singular acts of God in the formation of man.

Solution in the Incarnation.

Husbands, love your wives as Christ loved the church. Upon this relation between man and wife is founded the dignity of man and the hope of God. Creation is at an infinite distance from the love that made it. Look at the difference between the finite and infinite. Man has fallen away from the state in which he was created and is doomed to death. Yet full satisfaction must be made to infinite justice. Man must satisfy the most vigorous demands of divine justice or be separated from God through eternity. How black is the cloud of sin which shuts out from our view the eternal heaven. Is there no hope? Shall God never receive the honor due him from creation? God forbid. The solution of this apparent impossibility is in the incarnation. By this mysterious union of the divine and the human God takes human nature with its imperfections into his omnipotent arms and draws it to himself. Wonderful union by which Christ shall satisfy the most inexorable demands of divine justice. He has shed his blood for us. O! the mystery of the incarnation. God has drawn all things to himself. Creation is no longer separated from the Creator. They are now united and that union is Jesus Christ. God is Christ's and Christ is God's. By sacrifice, water, and the Holy Ghost we are united with the trinity through the son of God. This is the source of the blood and the water of salvation; this is the source of God's church, of the priesthood, of the sacrament, and all the other holy rituals of the immortal church. Christ and the church are one body. That society, that kingdom, is the Roman Catholic Church, and there is no other. No other church has the same character. It extends its line from the present day to the time of Peter, and that line is the foundation of the world. The laws which its priests have enacted, the Princes they have deposed, the nations which they have governed, and all the other monuments to the activity of the church, its schools, its universities, its colleges, its monasteries, all these proclaim with one voice, louder than the rush of many waters, that the Roman Catholic Church is the one body which has been placed upon earth by Christ.

Bright Future for the Church.

Brighter than any star in the heavens is the future of God's church. The growth of the Catholic Church in this country compared with other denominations is as 16 to 1. From 40,000 communicants in 1790 we have grown to 10,000,000 or 12,000,000. Considering the growth of the last 100 years what will be the result in 1930 if this increase is continued? The world will then have 200,000,000 of people dwelling upon it, and 100,000,000 of them will be Catholics.

There is a tradition, brethren, that 900 years before the birth of Columbus this country was colonized by a band of Irish people. It was called the Great Ireland of the West. I can see in a vision the future of America and the Catholic Church wherein it will be again called the Great Ireland of the West. I can see Bishops, priests, monasteries, schools, and colleges, all yielding their wisdom for the benefit of the host of students who are coming to this new Ireland as immigrants to Christ. I can see the nations of Europe, and Asia, and Africa, all bowing in reverence before the Church of God. I would fain hope for this condition and I love to think of it.

America, this great Ireland of the West, is destined to become prominent among the nations of the world. Its unbounded resources, its prodigious wealth, its force, its activity, make it fit to be the great center of the world. Colossal in size, proficient in thought, elequent in speech, divine in action, ours is destined to become the nation of the world. It will be Christ's in truth and the great Ireland of the West. What are you doing? There are half a million communicants in the church in this city. Chicago is the most Catholic city of America in proportion to its population. All nations of the earth are here represented, and there is a multitude of societies. Take my suggestion and work for the future of the church of Christ. Build up your schools, make them commodious and ample, make them free schools, so that the children of the poor may enjoy their benefits. Elevate the standard of education to the plane of the government of God's divine church. Marshal your forces, and you shall become the center of the Catholic Church in America. An immortal destiny is before you.

Following the sermon by Archbishop Hennessy the mass was continued. With full chorus, orchestra, and organ the magnificent "Credo" of Beethoven was rendered. The "Incarnatus Est" was given by the quartet, and the full chorus united again on the "Et in Spiritem Sanctum." The offertorium was the "Ave Verum," by Gounod. In this the soprano solo was given by Mme. Francesca Guthrie-Moyer, the violin part being taken by Prof. Rosenbecker and the 'cello by Herr Bruno Steindel. Mme. LaRoche played the harp solos.

Archbishop Feehan then celebrated the mass, partaking of the sacrament. The "Sanctus" was sung by Mr. Adolph Erst. At the elevation of the host a beautiful effect was produced by the turning on of two rows of brilliant electric lights above the altar. The ceremony was concluded with the "Benedictus" and the "Agnus Dei" from Gounod.

As the congregation passed out of the cathedral Guilmant's symphony for organ and orchestra closed the musical service.

Gorgeous Effect at Night.

Solemn pontifical vespers were celebrated at 7:30 p. m. The service, with the opportunity afforded of seeing the beautiful interior of the catnedral illuminated by many electric lights, attracted another large audience. Before the service began the great audience-room was only dimly lighted by a few gas jets, but when Organist Middleschulte opened the services with Marzo's "Solemn Vespers" and the electric lights were turned on the worshipers were filled with amazement at the spectacle of beauty which the sudden illumination opened to their gaze. Around the sides of the cathedral were many incandescent lights, while many others followed the lines of the frescoed ceiling of both nave and transept. Each of the many pillars supporting the roof was circled with a row of lights and the brilliant illumination served to throw into bold prominence the many artistic beauties of ceiling and wall. But what was most gorgeous was the marble altar with its hundreds of taper lights, whose brightness was reflected in wondrous beauty by the gold of the altar trimmings.

Bishop E. J. Dunne was celebrant and was aided by the following.

The Rev. P. D. Gill, assistant priest; the Rev. H. McShane, first assistant deacon; the Rev. F. S. Henneberry, second assistant deacon; the Rev. P. J. Tinan, deacon; the Rev. B. P. Murray, subdeacon; the Rev. P. J. Muldoon, master of ceremonies; the Rev. J. M. Scanlan, assistant master of ceremonies; the Rev. Brother Harrington, C. S. V., assistant master of ceremonies.

While quartet and choir were singing Marzo's "Solemn Vespers" the procession of Bishops, priests, and deacons came slowly from the sacristy and stood before the altar, while the celebrant was vested with the apparel of his office by the deacon and subdeacon. Then the vesper service was sung, the first part being concluded with Brahms' "Veni Creator," sung by Miss Kate Coffey.

Bishop Chatard Preaches.

The evening sermon was delivered by Bishop F. S. Chatard of Indianapolis, Bishop of Vincennes.

Bishop Chatard spoke for an hour and a quarter. His theme was "The Church, Spiritual and Material," and the occasion gave him an opportunity to ask and answer the question, "Why Are Churches Built?" In opening his discourse he said:

The occasion which has drawn you together tonight is one of joyful satisfaction on the completion of a work of love. You have loved the beauty of God's temple, of the place where his glory dwells, and this love has made you generously sacrifice your means, even in this period of extraordinary hardship and financial unrest, and now you are here rejoicing that you have done the noble deed. I join with you in your happiness, and ask your attention while I strive to explain the reason of this spirit of love and of self-sacrifice.

The Bishop then went on to speak of the idea of God, of its growth, of the impossibility of man to be without it. It was this idea which influenced men to the building of churches and to the development of the act in its greatest magnificence.

The clerical staff of the cathedral is as follows:

Rector, the Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons; Chancellor, the Rev. P. J. Muldoon; assistant rectors, the Rev. N. J. Mooney, the Rev. J. S. Finn, the Rev. J. M. Scanlan, the Rev. J. P. Dore, and the Rev. P. A. McLoughlin.

J. A. Code Ordained a Priest.

The Rev. James A. Code, ordained a priest a week ago last Saturday by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Dunne at Holy Name Chapel, celebrated yesterday his first solemn high mass at St. Columbkill's Church, Paulina and West Indiana streets. The services were unusually elaborate. Father Code was assisted by the Rev. Dr. E. M. Dunne, officiating as assistant priest, the Rev. Father E. J. Fox as deacon, and the Rev. Father John E. Bennett as subdeacon. The Rev. Father D. P. O'Brien preached the sermon, in which he spoke of the power and dignity of the priesthood, and concluded by extolling the life and character of the young priest who had just entered the ministry. Father Code, although born in Boston, may be called a Chicago man, having come to this city when a child 5 years of age. He has lived continuously in St. Columbkill's parish, and is the first to enter the priesthood from that parish. At 15 he graduated from the Armour Street School, and in 1883 entered St. Ignatius College, from which he graduated in June, 1889. The following September he entered St. Mary's Seminary, where he remained until the present time. He used to be an altar boy at St. Columbkill's.

Life Insurance Men.

I want every agent in Chicago to write life insurance for the Fidelity Mutual Life of Philadelphia. (Fouse plan.) No use trying to sell high premium policies. Times are too hard. Business-men need their money in their business. Tontine estimates are played out. Insurers are becoming too well posted to buy agent's guesses. Look at these rates for level premium insurance for twenty years, renewable at end of term without examination.

Age 25, $11.79 per $1,000; age 30, $12.71; age 40, $15.94. People do not buy Endowment Fire Insurance, nor Investment Fire Insurance. They know it is the company that makes the investment. Neither will they buy Investment Life Insurance, if properly represented.

We also sell ten, fifteen, and twenty-payment policies, non-forfeitable after the third year for cash value paid-up insurance, or extended insurance; all policies incontestable after third year.

I also want a general agent for Illinois to handle the entire State, outside of Cook County. Liberal contracts to good men.

F. B. FLEMING,
Western Manager,
115 Dearborn-st.

Chicago Men Placed Under Arrest.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—N. M. Mayer and W. W. Blasklee of Chicago, who are selling groceries to farmers and delivering from the car, were arrested at West Salem last evening for selling inferior and adulterated goods. They gave personal security in the sum of $500, and will have an examination Monday.

Adelina Patti, the Queen of Song,

Has selected a Kimball piano for her castle in Wales. Why not decide on the Kimball for the Christmas piano? They can be bought at reasonable prices, on easy payments, and at one profit, from the manufacturers, W. W. Kimball Co., Wabash avenue, near Jackson.

Erie Excursions for the Holidays.

The Erie lines will sell excursion tickets between all stations, Chicago to Buffalo, N. Y., and points intermediate. Rate and one-third fare for round trip. Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30, and 31, and Jan. 1. Good returning up to Jan. 2.

Canadian Excursions.

The Chicago and Grand Trunk railway will sell excursion tickets to principal points in Canada at half rates Dec. 19, 20, and 21, good to return until Jan. 9, 1894. Ticket office, No. 103 Clark street, corner Washington. Depot, Dearborn Station.

Don't hesitate. You know the old saying, "He who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills don't hesitate to say you want "C-a-r-t-e-r-'s." Demand the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

FULL EXPOSURE OF DEMOCRATIC REGISTER-STUFFING.

Forty-one Illegal Voters Found at One Address by Means of Registered Letters for Which No Owners Could Be Found—Frauds Contemplated for the Darkness That Precedes Dawn—Warrants to Be Served on Offenders—Republicans Sure That the Victory Is Won.

[Continued from first page.]

G. C. Seyberlich, M. W. Coghlan, J. Wilkinson, M. C. Henderson, M. M. Court, M. Hennessy, A. E. Brown, T. G. Rice, William Curtain, Edward Kelly, C. B. Nelson, Thomas Healy, John White, Thomas R. Shane, B. Siple, William T. Beekham, W. Sweets, S. P. Carlson, A. M. Jenvery, E. Cline, P. Dwiffin, J. R. Jessen, W. A. George, N. Walter, E. Leverenz, C. E. Allard, A. A. Johnson, Thomas Shanahan, H. Strauss, George A. Gross, E. W. Britton, R. J. Mercer, H. S. Brittain, John G. Mitchell, F. E. Simands, E. J. Miller, W. S. Suddish, J. J. McDonald, J. H. Glass, Charles Sandberg, C. H. Ross, J. A. Best, P. Hogan, Thomas Lyman, W. B. Anderson, R. G. Morrison, J. Johnson, James Morrissy, C. M. Leake, Charles McCatter, W. W. Hubbard, H. W. Webb, E. Frame, J. McGinnis, J. M. Clark, A. W. McDonald, C. Murphy, D. A. Drake, J. P. Clymes, Charles T. Reedy, J. Kane, C. Burley, Michael J. Hayes, John Connors, C. Huff, James Keegan, Frank Smith, F. Powell, Gaufr. Tallin, James Devitt, A. M. Whits, A. H. Wright, M. Baggan, P. Wilie, L. J. Miller, J. Stottenberd, J. F. Fitzgerald, Fred A. Nelson, E. Murphy, John Moriarty, W. M. Gardner, O. Garthland, John Ryan, James Dalton, Michael Cregan, W. H. Triece, W. Morrison, John O'Neill, E. W. Ahem, Thomas Corrigan, Maurice E. Barrett, Charles Schuves, Hugh Kennedy, Thomas McGourty, S. Franz, J. J. Dunne, M. McDonough, F. White, R. R. Barnes, James Bennett, T. H. McGuire, Patrick St. Lawrence, E. Gallagher, W. Benedict, F. A. Innes, H. Harbach, J. O'Rourke, M. M. Patten, Thomas Kincaid, J. L. Connell, P. S. Gavin, W. J. McGarry, Patrick Banahan, Patrick J. Murphy, W. Cregan, G. J. Mrth, J. T. Woods, H. C. T. Rossman, Thomas Nolan, William Corcoran, J. J. Campbell, C. Ryan, Dan Kober, W. H. White, J. Gallagher, Patrick A. Kane, R. P. Brown, Edward McHale, W. Cannon, Moses A. Brin, N. O'Shaughnessy.

EASY TO PICK THE BEST HORSE.

Simple Metaphor Teaches a Lesson to Scrutinizing Voters.

In Heitman's Hall, Fifty-third street and Ashland avenue, yesterday afternoon there was a lively Republican meeting, which was addressed by E. S. Metcalf, Roy O. West, Rudolph Biester, C. S. Deneen, G. J. Tatge, George A. Dupuy, H. G. Schulte, Odin Severson, and others. Ald. Utesch directed the work, and 400 able-bodied voters—all that could squeeze into the hall—listened and applauded. Col. Metcalf made the first address. The speaker said that it was impossible to discover the first thing in the entire make-up of Hopkins that made his election to the office of Mayor a wise or even passingly practical thing. "The entire examination of the man," said the speaker, "shows him to be an unknown, unbroken colt, whose only recommendation was that his head and tail were up and a-flying and his mane is waving wildly in these cold December breezes." In contrast Col. Metcalf drew the picture of a mature, well-trained, reliable horse with a splendid record—a record made and known right here among the people now seeking him as their leader. The speakers thought it wouldn't require more than a minute for voters to decide upon which animal to stake their interests. The audience seconded with three rousing cheers the assertion that Chicago would show the country it had quite as much appreciation of the national as well as local side of the situation as New York and Ohio. The other speakers followed out details of the work in hand, keeping the enthusiasm at a high point.

FOR SWIFT AND PROTECTION.

Tenth Ward Bohemians and Germans Interested in National Topics.

A Republican rally of the citizens of the Tenth Ward was held Saturday night in Novotny's Hall, corner of Twenty-second and Troy streets. The hall, which holds 1,500, was filled to overflowing, and the enthusiasm manifested was without bounds. H. Cherwig, President of the Tenth Ward Republican club, presided, and James Cervenka, Secretary of the McKinley Bohemian Republican club of the Tenth Ward, was elected Secretary. J. Oliverius first addressed the meeting in Bohemian. He did not advance far with his address when a monster procession, headed by a band, entered the hall and set the audience into an uproar of cheers. The newcomers were nearly all Germans. When the excitement subsided Mr. Oliverius continued his address. Other speakers were M. Keho, J. Kralavec, T. Wagner, Representative W. Noe, and S. Monaghan. The audience came to listen to the merits of the two candidates for Mayor, but it was evident that they had more interest in protection and free trade, for whenever any speaker touched upon that subject he evoked a volley of cheers and handclapping. The meeting closed with three thundering cheers for George B. Swift. In the same hall the Democrats planned to have a rousing meeting Friday evening, but as there were not many listeners in sight and the landlord demanded rent in advance there was no meeting.

ENTHUSIASTIC SWIFT MEETINGS.

Minor Gatherings of Republicans to Indorse the Candidate.

An auxiliary meeting of the Thirteenth Precinct Republican club was held at Twenty-second and Dearborn streets yesterday afternoon. M. H. Grinley presided and H. C. Smith acted as Secretary. Speeches expressing confidence in the election of George B. Swift were delivered.

The Republican club of the Twentieth Precinct of the Second Ward held a meeting at No. 2458 State street yesterday at 2:30 p. m. W. W. Talley, J. E. Bish, and E. H. Flowers addressed the audience. After a lively meeting G. B. Swift was indorsed for Mayor of Chicago.

The John Brown League, an organization of colored men, met yesterday at No. 5337 Dearborn street, in the Thirtieth Ward, and indorsed the candidacy of George B. Swift for Mayor.

A mass-meeting under the auspices of the Thirteenth Senatorial District Labor Republican club was held at Kallis' Hall yesterday afternoon. Dr. P. Raunberg was Chairman and addresses were made by Sol Simons, Commissioner Kallis, D. Goldstein, and J. M. Beckson.

MORE BOGUS LITERATURE.

Democrats Again Resort to Low Tricks and Are Quickly Detected.

A number of orange-colored slips offensive to Catholics, and requesting the recipient to vote against Hopkins, were distributed at St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church in the Sixth Ward yesterday. The boys who distributed those slips, which were intended to hold up Candidate Hopkins as a political martyr to his faith and nationality, were paid 50 cents each by a Democratic Police Court Clerk. But the Democratic workers said it was an outrage that the "A. P. A. circular should be distributed at their church." They played the martyr dodge, too. Vicar-General Dowling, who is pastor of the church, saw through the fraud and compelled the boys to desist from the circulation of the slips. It was a shabby and hypocritical trick which he strongly denounced.

TONIGHT'S RALLYING PLACES.

Many Republican Meetings to Close the Campaign.

Republican meetings will be held this evening as follows:

Market Hall, Pullman—Speakers, John F. Finerty, Ald. Noble, Cal Wagner, W. Meyer, Charles Barquist.

Scandia Hall, No. 96 Ohio street, Italian meeting—Speakers, Mayor Swift, William E. Mason, E. S. Taylor, S. J. Forin.

Alger's Hall, Elsdon—Speakers, C. S. Deneen, Roy O. West, R. C. Craft, Ald. Utesch, H. G. Scholte.

Hanchett's Hall, South Englewood—Speakers, Ald. Noble, Maj. D. J. Brown, ex-Gov. Hamilton, Wilson Brooks.

Pertel's Hall, corner North Forty-first place and Twelfth street—Speakers, A. T. Harley, Odin Seaverson, Ald. Thomas Sayles, Charles Masons, John Elverius, John Cleverius, Ben M. Munn.

Meisner's Hall, Albany avenue and Twelfth street—Speakers, Stephen A. Douglas, Col. I. Clements, Judson F. Going.

Frieberg's Opera-House, Twenty-second and Wabash avenue—Speakers, Mayor Swift, Judge Collins, Col. E. S. Taylor, Charles G. Neely, E. H. Morris, George H. Stitch, Col. Dan Munn.

Swedish Music-Hall, Thirty-first and Fifth avenue. Fifth Ward Swedish-American Club—Speakers, Mayor Swift, B. Andersen, Charles G. Neely, Joel M. Longenecker, W. G. Webster, Bern. Walebermar.

Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, 2 p. m.—Speakers, Mayor Swift, John F. Finerty, William E. Mason, Stephen A. Douglas.

Curran's Hall, No. 350 Blue Island avenue, corner Fourteenth street—Speakers, Miles Kehoe, James L. Monaghan, Commissioner Kuntzman, Theodore Gestefeld, Ben M. Munn.

Fisher's Hall, Moreland—Speakers, E. S. Metcalfe, Maj. Dibble, H. B. Brusewitz, Wilson Brooks.

Rohn's Hall, Nos. 790 and 792 West Lake street—Speakers, A. M. Taylor, William Boldenweck, Justice D. J. Lyon, Samuel F. Hawley, Laurence Harman.

Liberty Hall, No. 63 Emma street—Speakers, E. S. Taylor, S. J. Foran, Odin Seaverson, W. H. Riley, O. C. Forsberg.

Hall at One Hundred and Sixteenth and Wentworth avenue—Speakers, Charles Allen Jr., the Hon. John Meyer, and others.

Webb's Hall, No. 4430 Wentworth avenue—Speakers, Ed D. Connors, A. P. Russell, C. R. Temple, S. Forrest, C. G. Dixon, George S. Stitch, C. D. Wheeler, W. H. Kliver, J. B. Coggswell, Ed Mulraney, Robert Milligan, T. E. Randell, Ed Powers.

Galles Hall, Southport and Waveland avenues—Speakers, The Hon. John P. Lundell, Joseph Straus, M. Bruggemeyer.

Beauchamp's Hall, One Hundred and Fifteenth street and La Salle—Speakers, A. C. Eakins, M. J. Beak, Bernard Dolan.

Metropolitan Hall, No. 498 Jefferson street—Speakers, Mayor Swift, the Hon. W. E. Mason, E. D. Felsenthal, Stephen A. Douglas, James Monaghan, M. E. Dixon, Charles Temple, George H. Stitch.

Arlington Hall, Thirty-fifth and Indiana avenue—Speakers, Mayor Swift, John F. Scanlan, the Hon. Joel Longenecker, Dorsey Patton, Theo. Gestefeld, Ben M. Munn.

IT WAS A BASE FORGERY.

Unqualified Declaration of the Republican Executive Committee.

Nearly 100,000 of these circulars were distributed throughout the city yesterday:

CITIZENS OF FOREIGN BIRTH.

AN INFAMOUS LIE NAILED.

A circular headed "To the Patriotic American Citizens of Chicago" states:

"Are you in favor of this city being again governed by the disreputable foreign element?"

This circular was sent out by the Democrats; they maliciously had it printed on a counterfeited envelope pretending to come from the Republican headquarters. The envelope is not the Republican envelope and does not come from the Republican headquarters, nor from any other than a Democratic source. The Republican Executive committee emphatically deny that they or any Republican sent out or knew of such a circular until many returned envelopes wrongly addressed came from the Postoffice. This was the first intimation they had of such a circular. The committee repudiate it, and charge that it is a contemptible Democratic trick and lie to delude our foreign-born citizens. Such an attempt to deceive the voters should meet with the disapprobation of all citizens, foreign or native.

The Republican Executive committee consists of thirteen (13) members, seven (7) of whom are of foreign birth—viz.: James H. Gilbert, Christopher Mamer, William Lorimer, John C. W. Rhode, Henry Wulff, John M. Smyth, and John Humphreys, and would resent any charge made against our citizens of foreign birth—and we state to all foreign born citizens that the circular is a forgery, and all cards and circulars creating a prejudice against the nativity or religion of any citizen are sent out by Democrats to deceive the public, and ought to defeat the Democratic ticket.

JAMES H. GILBERT, Chairman.
CHRISTOPHER MAMER, Secretary.
WILLIAM R. KERR,
LLOYD J. SMITH,
JOHN M. SMYTH,
J. R. B. VAN CLEAVE,
PERRY A. HULL,
HENRY WULFF,
ROBERT S. ILES,
WILLIAM LORIMER,
A. F. DOREMUS,
J. C. W. RHODE,
JOHN HUMPHREYS,
Republican Executive Committee.

Naturalization Frauds Detected.

Officers O'Neill and Woodruff do not stand high in the esteem of the Democrats nowadays. They have disarranged some Democratic plans by securing the arrest of men charged with naturalization and registration frauds. The bosses threaten to have Woodruff and O'Neill arrested on a charge of conspiracy. It was asserted at Democratic headquarters last night a warrant had already been sworn out before one of the Justices on a complaint sworn to by one Moss, who had been arrested for fraudulent registration in the Twelfth Ward. The warrant had not been served on either of the officers at the latest accounts.

Lodging-Houses Visited by Democrats.

Democratic workers went out yesterday in the First Ward to make a canvass of the lodging-house voters. They were well supplied with money and the habitués of the lodging-houses were treated rather generously to beer and harder stuff. The same sort of thing went on in the Twenty-fourth and in the Eighteenth Wards, and a good portion of the Democratic barrel was spent in that way. The Democrats appear to have plenty of money and are beginning to spend it.

"All the World Loves Jack."

Oliver Sollit, Commodore of the Fox Lake Yacht club, urges on the members of that association living in Chicago the duty of voting for George B. Swift for Mayor. Mr. Swift is a member of the club, and his associates know him to be a fearless, honest, capable, and upright gentleman. "Let the people know that Mr. Swift is a good sailor," said Mr. Sollit—"a good, honest 'Jack Tar'—and they will be satisfied that he will make a good Mayor."

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B Swift tomorrow.

Republican Political Notes.

The First Ward Republican club will meet at Republican headquarters, No. 100 Washington street, this evening, Dec. 18.

Republican mass-meetings were held yesterday at Groenwald's Hall, No. 668 Holt avenue, and Karback's Hall, Loomis and Fourteenth streets.

At Morin's Hall, One Hundred and Fifteenth and Clark streets, the Republicans held a largely attended Swift meeting. The speakers were Eli Vizina and G. Devoust.

A well attended Republican mass-meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Warnecke's Hall, No. 311 Larrabee street. M. E. Dickerson and Judson F. Going made addresses.

The Republicans of Grand Crossing held an afternoon mass-meeting yesterday at the Grand Crossing Turner Hall. Addresses were made by W. H. Tatge, J. A. Stirling, and W. E. Odin.

The Eighteenth Ward Republican club held an enthusiastic meeting yesterday afternoon at Madison Hall, No. 146 West Madison street. The speakers were Fred Carter and Charles R. Temple.

A large Republican meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Wolfschleyer's Hall, No. 3737 Wood street. Those who spoke were: Michael Goering, Theodore Gestefeld, M. Massman, and H. F. Hogan.

Church Hall, Thirty-third and Auburn streets, was filled at the noon meeting yesterday of the Lithuanian Political club in the interest of George B. Swift for Mayor. The speakers were: Ex-Gov. Hamilton, Maj. Brown, Albert Wahl, O. E. Chapin, Odin Severson, E. W. Metcalf, and R. C. Craft.

George B. Swift was one of the speakers at Thalia Hall, Eighteenth street and Allport avenue, yesterday afternoon. There were 2,500 Bohemians at the meeting, which was presided over by William Casper. The listeners were enthusiastic over the speech made by the Republican candidate for Mayor.

A meeting of the workers in the Fifth Ward was held yesterday afternoon at DeLuc's Hall, No. 2835 Wallace street, to prepare for the election. Sunday was selected as it was the last meeting of the kind before the election, and it was thought it would be the day when the largest attendance could be secured. There were over 400 workers present.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

DEATHS.

BROGDIN—Robert F. Brogdin, Dec. 16, 3 o'clock p. m., at his residence, 2731 Indiana-av. Funeral 11 a. m., Dec. 18, by carriages to Oakwoods.

EDDY—Dec. 17, Guy Otto Eddy, only son of W. H. and Mary T. Eddy, aged 32. Funeral Tuesday, at 1 p. m., from his late residence, 2532 Dearborn-st., to Oakwoods. Burial private.

EGGERS—Saturday, 7 a. m., Albert, only beloved son of Albert and Emma Eggers, aged 9 years. Funeral Monday at 1 p. m. from 2606 Wentworth-av. to Oakwoods Cemetery.

ILSENG—Mrs. Hattie S. Ilseng at 5 o'clock Saturday morning. Funeral Monday from 670 Racine-av. at 1 o'clock.

LALLY—At his residence, 314 West Huron-st., Dec. 17, at 10 p. m., Dominick Lally, father of John, Thomas, James, and Dan Lally, Mrs. Maurice Flynn, and Mrs. A. M. McClellan. Funeral notice hereafter.

McALLEN—Dec. 16, 1893, John C. McAllen. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 20, at 1 p. m., from his residence, 25 South Carpenter-st., by carriages to Rosehill.

McELIN—Dec. 16, Marguerite McElin, beloved daughter of Philip and Margaret McElin, aged 5 years and 8 months. Funeral Monday from parents' residence, 537 Park-av.

McDEVITT—Dec. 16, at 11 p. m., brother of James McDevitt, aged 40 years, at 4147 Lake-av. Funeral from 4211 Lake-av. at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday, Dec. 19, by carriages to Rosehill. Richmond, Ill., and Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

MITCHELL—At 3638 Vincennes-av., Dec. 16, Armistead Hugh, aged 19 years, son of Dr. A. H. and Mrs. Mary E. Mitchell of Deer Lodge, Mont.

MEYER—After a severe illness at his residence, 681 North Park-av., at 3 a. m., Dec. 16, Emil Meyer, beloved husband of Ida (nee Stein) and son of Wendelin Meyer. Funeral Monday, Dec. 18, at 1 p. m., from residence, to Graceland Cemetery. Madison (Wis.) papers please copy.

O'CALLAGHAN—Sunday, Dec. 17, Mary, wife of Capt. Cornelius O'Callaghan. Services Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 10:30 a. m., from her late residence, 108 E. 24th-st. Burial at Calvary by 1 o'clock train from C. and N. W. Depot.

OWEN—Dec. 16, Thomas Melville, son of Thomas J. and Mary Colsten Owen, aged 1 year and 4 months. Funeral from parents' residence, 3125 Jackson-st., Monday, Dec. 18, at 1:30 p. m.

PATTON—Dec. 14, at St. Marys, Pa., Janet V. Patton, mother of Dr. Joseph M. Patton of this city.

WARE—Sunday morning, Dec. 17, Annie L. Ware, daughter of the late Paul T. and Louisa Ware. Funeral at 12 o'clock Monday, Dec. 18, from residence, 5147 Cornell-av., Hyde Park.

WEST—Mrs. B., mother of John and Joseph West of this city, at 120 Seeley-av. Funeral Monday, Dec. 18, at 12 m.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Forecast for Monday:

For Illinois and Indiana, fair, warmer, southwest winds.

For Lower Michigan, snow flurries, warmer in northeast portion, winds becoming southwest, warmer Tuesday morning.

For Upper Michigan, snow flurries, warmer, southwest winds.

For Wisconsin, generally fair, warmer, south or southwest winds.

For Minnesota, fair, warm, west winds.

For Iowa, generally fair, warmer, southwest winds.

For Nebraska, fair, slightly warmer in extreme east portion, colder Tuesday morning, west winds.

For Missouri, fair, warmer, south or southwest winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer....	Thermometer	Max'm temperature....	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitation 24 hours....
Abilene........	30.36	56	64	S.....	Clear..	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.82	34	38	N. W.	Clear..	....
Boston, Mass...	29.78	30	40	W.....	Clear..	....
Buffalo, N. Y...	29.96	20	28	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill........	30.26	32	36	N. W.	Clear..	....
Charleston, S.C.	30.04	46	52	W.....	Clear..	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.18	42	50	W.....	Clear..	....
Chicago..........	30.14	12	16	W.....	Clear..	....
Cincinnati, O....	30.20	22	28	W.....	Cl'udy	.02
Cleveland, O.....	30.00	26	28	N. W.	Cl'udy	.14
Davenport, Ia...	30.18	12	14	W.....	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo....	30.26	52	60	W.....	Clear..	....
Des Moines, Ia..	30.16	20	20	W.....	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich....	30.02	24	28	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Dodge City, Kas.	30.20	42	58	N. W.	Clear..	....
Duluth, Minn....	29.92	10	10	N. W.	Cl'dy..	....
El Paso, Tex....	30.38	54	62	Calm.	Clear..	....
Erie, Pa..........	29.94	26	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Galveston, Tex..	30.40	60	64	N. W.	Clear..	....
G'd Haven, Mich	30.00	24	30	W.....	Snow..	.02
Green Bay, Wis.	30.06	6	20	S. W.	Clear..	Trace
Helena, Mont....	30.22	38	50	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Huron, S. D.....	29.94	26	38	S.....	Clear..	Trace
Indianapolis.....	30.20	20	24	W.....	Snow..	.01
Jacksonville.....	30.12	50	56	S. W.	Clear..	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.18	34	36	S. E.	Fair...	....
Knoxville........	30.23	32	36	W.....	Cl'udy	Trace
La Crosse, Wis..	30.10	10	14	S.....	Cl'udy	....
Little Rock, Ark.	30.30	42	48	S. W.	Clear..	....
Louisville, Ky...	30.24	22	28	W.....	Snow..	.01
Marquette, Mich	29.94	10	16	W.....	Fair...	....
Memphis, Tenn..	30.30	40	44	W.....	Clear..	....
Miles City.......	29.96	42	48	W.....	Clear..	....
Milwaukee	30.10	8	16	N. W.	Clear..	.01
Minnedosa	29.32	36	38	W.....	Clear..	....
Montreal.........	29.86	4	18	W.....	Clear..	.02
Moorhead........	29.74	20	20	S.....	Cl'udy	....
New Orleans, La	30.30	54	62	N. W.	Clear..	....
New York City..	29.86	34	38	S.....	Cl'udy	....
Omaha, Neb.....	30.12	30	44	S.....	Clear..	....
Oswego, N. Y....	29.90	20	26	N. W.	Snow..	.10
Palestine.........	30.38	56	64	N. W.	Clear..	....
Pierre, S. D.....	29.88	44	50	Calm.	Clear..	....
Pittsburg........	29.98	28	30	S. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Port Huron......	30.00	20	26	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Pueblo............	30.28	48	58	Calm.	Clear..	....
Rapid City.......	29.92	56	58	N. W.	Clear..	....
St. Louis.........	30.24	28	30	W.....	Clear..	....
St. Paul..........	30.04	8	8	S.....	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City...	30.56	36	42	Calm.	Clear..	....
Santa Fe.........	30.40	36	44	S. W.	Clear..	....
Sioux City.......	30.02	34	38	S. W.	Clear..	....
Springfield, Ill..	30.22	18	20	W.....	Clear..	Trace
Springfield, Mo..	30.24	32	38	S. E.	Clear..	....
Toledo............	30.04	24	28	N. W.	Clear..	.10

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Arrived—La Champagne, from Havre. Sailed—Persian Monarch, for London. Arrived out—La Bourgogne at Havre, State of California at Moville, Trave at Southampton. Sailed from New York—Berlin from Southampton, Umbria from Liverpool. Sighted—Suevia, New York, for Hamburg, passed Lizard; Markomannia, New York, from Hamburg, passed Lizard; Schiedam, Amsterdam, for New York, passed Beachy Head; Veendam, Rotterdam, for New York, passed Lizard; P. Caland, Rotterdam, for New York, passed Dover.

THE AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA Under the Direction of
THEODORE THOMAS
NEXT FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2:30.
NEXT SATURDAY EVEN'G at 8:15.
WAGNER PROGRAM SOLOIST, MME.
AMALIE MATERNA.

THE AUDITORIUM.
APOLLO
MUSICAL CLUB.
22d SEASON. 4 CONCERTS.
Dec. 28. Feb. 1. March 8. April 26.
1st Concert—"THE MESSIAH."
Season tickets at 174 Wabash-av. (Lyon, Potter & Co.)
Prices..$7.50, $6, $5, $3, $1.50, and $1.00

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.
THE TOWN CAPTURED AGAIN BY
The Heras.
EUGENE TOMPKINS' MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE,
THE BLACK CROOK
350—PEOPLE—350
EVERY FEATURE NEW.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN.......... Manager
TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
HOYT'S A TEXAS STEER
Next Week—Last week of A TEXAS STEER.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
The University of Michigan
GLEE AND BANJO CLUBS
Saturday Evening, Dec. 23.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HOOLEY'S—LAST WEEK.
MANOLA MASON IN FRIEND FRITZ.
Souvenir Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, when the celebrated Enameled Gold Sword Pin will be presented to every lady attending.
Beginning Christmas Matinee— Mr. and Mrs. KENDAL
FIRST WEEK. "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."
Sale of seats ready Wednesday. Prices $1.50 to 50c.

SCHILLER THEATER.
COMMENCING TONIGHT.
Return of Last Season's Success.
The Crust of Society
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Beginning Monday, Dec. 25 (Christmas Night)—FELIX MORRIS.

HAVLIN'S—Tel. South 127.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
BARNEY FERGUSON in "McCARTHY'S MISHAPS."
Positively Last Appearance in Chicago.
Next Sunday—Henshaw & Ten Broeck "The Nabobs."

THE ALHAMBRA—State-st. & Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS.............Sole Manager
ALL THIS WEEK. KATIE EMMETT'S Great Play. The Waifs of New York.
Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
Next Sunday—THE STILL ALARM.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.
Tel. Main 2166.
Every Day at 2. Every Night at 8.
Sam. T. Jack's Extravaganza Co.
Presenting the Holiday Spectacle, TENDER GOOSE. Prices—Mats. 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof.
Mr. DAVID HENDERSON.............Sole Manager
Every Night— TONIGHT Bohemian Girl.
Wed. and Sat. Matinees.
CARLETON OPERA COMPANY.
Tuesday Evening—"MIKADO."
Dec. 24—Russell's Comedians in "ABOUT TOWN."

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
Last 6 Nights. Last 2 Mats.
Nobody quite so droll as Peter F. Dailey
See him and his Great Company in
A COUNTRY SPORT.
Coming for the Holidays. Com. Christmas Mat.
E. A. SOTHERN in "Sheridan, or the Maid of Bath."

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
EUGENE O'ROURKE FLORA IRWIN
And Great Cast in The Wicklow Postman
Hear Flo Irwin Sing "Who Did That?"
Sunday—Hopkins' Trans-Oceanic Specialty Co.

MARBLE WORKERS ENTER A PROTEST.

Demand That the Duty on Marble Be Not Reduced.

A petition has been presented to the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from Illinois by the marble workers and finishers of this State setting forth the grave danger to the industry which is involved in the proposals of the Wilson tariff bill. The document is signed by M. J. Purcell, J. F. Thom, and John King, who constitute the Committee on Tariff for the trade. It is urged that even under the present duties a large amount of foreign marble is finished abroad and shipped into this country. The foreign marble is wrought by workmen who are paid at less than half the rate of wages current in the same trade in this country, and the petitioners point out that the Wilson bill now before Congress would reduce the present import duties by 50 per cent, thus rendering it impossible for the home trade to exist.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

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IRVING PARK..........DR. W. PARKER.
GLEN ELLYN..........ERWIN PULSE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A HEART-SHAPED PENDANT AND PIN, covered thickly with pearls. Reward if returned to Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

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PERSONAL—ANY ONE KNOWING THE WHEREabouts of Wm. Van Velser address D 955, Tribune.

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PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5

PERSONAL—SEND NAME AND ADDRESS TO Vlavi Co., Suite 904 Masonic Temple, for a 40 page health book; office consultation free.

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Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CREDIT MAN OR correspondent; thoroughly conversant with books and office management; 15 years' experience in wholesale house and with trade throughout Northwest. Address O W 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books periodically day or evening. Address P. O. Box 594, City.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADY solicitors can make big money taking orders; illustrated biography Carter H. Harrison just out; big business on election day; $3 to $5 capital required. Address E 601, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH COUPLE; husband as house servant, wife good cook; just arrived from France; speaks little English. Address C 599, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, OWNing machine; rapid, accurate, experienced. Address O W 57, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDISH girl wants place in family; willing to work. Address S., 1278 Hinman-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND OR GENeral housework; best of reference. Call two days, 93 Vernon-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO WHITE AND TWO colored girls. J. H. BROWN, 3121 Cottage-Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL WORK. 3910 Calumet-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER; WORK by day; $1.50 per day. K, 2822 Calumet-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, BY A young lady; thoroughly competent and experienced; good cook. L. R., 513 30th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WIDow as housekeeper for elderly gentleman or couple; reference. 144 Oakwood-blvd., top flat C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—PROFESSIONAL NURSE who has traveled with ladies and invalids through California and the South wishes position with lady or invalid wintering either place; employers' and physicians' references. Address O W 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING SALESMAN WHO has had good grocery business experience and can sell the goods to represent wholesale grocery house; state fully as to experience in the grocery line; reference, etc. Address O W 16, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—OR AGENTS—GOOD PAY SELLING pants to order, $3; suits, $15. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O.

Boys.

OFFICE BOY—GOOD WRITER, QUICK FIGurer; references. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

Trades.

BUTCHER—FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES. 8 Wells-st.

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS OF ABILITY WILL FIND REMUNERative employment at Room 4 Tribune Bldg.

MANAGERS—DISTRICT MANAGERS FOR this and other cities to represent a reliable company; must possess $35 to $50, have good references, and be a business man. Call or address
Consumers' Mfg. Co.,
412 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

YOUNG MEN—TWENTY YOUNG MEN TO SELL wreaths; good wages can be made; come ready for work. 45 N. Wells.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK—COMPETENT COOK $4 A WEEK; COMpetent second girl, $3 per week. 2960 Michigan-av.

GIRLS—GERMAN AND SWEDISH GIRL. 1665 N. Clark-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good wages. Apply 1853 Oakdale-av., bet. Evanston-av. and Lake Shore drive.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, American or German; references required. 3228 Calumet-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

PERFECT SKIRTS AND WAISTS HANDS. 2501 Indiana-av.

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Miscellaneous.

GIRLS—100—TO MAKE HOLLY WREATHS AND evergreen. ROGERS, Florist, 13 East Adams-st.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—WE WILL PAY YOU $5 to $15 per week to do strictly home work for us; no canvassing, and prompt payment. Send self-addressed envelope to Liberty Supply Company, Boston, Mass.

LADY—WILLING TO WORK FOR $10 WEEK; legitimate, steady, sure. J. BRADFORD, 126 Washington, Room 57.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUILDING IN THE down-town retail business center, standing on lot leased 99 years at low fixed rental; rare chance, with little capital, to control a splendid piece of central business property. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS WITHIN 3 BLOCKS of Ill. Cen. railroad, 1 block from Calumet and South Chicago Electric railway, and 5 minutes' walk from Cottage Grove-av. cable cars.
THOMAS W. PRINDEVILLE, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES on Groveland-av., No. 3248; east front; 13 rooms; all modern improvements; in perfect repair; price, $17,000. H. S. PICKANDS, 1009 Rookery.

FOR SALE—GROVELAND AV., NEAR 32D-ST. 2-story attic and cellar modern residence, stone front; will sell at a bargain; worth $12,000.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK 10-room and bath modern residence near Lincoln Park; would exchange for good corner on North Side; ripe to improve; price $9,000. For particulars call or address ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Residence, 416 Chicago-av., Evanston; lot 66x180; 9-room house, barn; all improvements; value $13,000; can be bought at a bargain. Inquire R. K. HILL, care of Standard Fashion Co., 147 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—CHOICE IMPROVED and vacant; some good bargains just now.
SMITH & JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park.
Telephone Main 3976. or 95 Washington-st., City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—DOWN-TOWN OR CENTRAL PROPerty, improved or vacant, or old improvements, not over $125,000; don't offer anything unless cheap; want it for investment; give location, price, etc., and will treat information confidentially; north of 12th and east of the river; owners answer. Address O W 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 TO 100 FEET BETWEEN STATE and Cottage Grove north of 51st-st. for cash; must be a bargain. HAGEMAN, 4220 Vincennes-av.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES 12 MILES FROM Court-House on Illinois Central railroad; actual value $500 per acre; clear; want good corner on North Side, improved or vacant; give full particulars Address D 255, Tribune office.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY FOR EXCHANGE WITH us; can get you a deal. STEVENS & SPOTSWOOD, 52 Major Block.

SOME GOOD CORNER SALOONS; WILL TRADE for real estate or take good security of any kind. Apply to O'Donnell & Duer Bav. Brg. Co., cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—$5,000 TO $30,000 WORTH OF improved property on West Side for vacant near Alley L road north of 51st-st.; will assume. Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR WESTERN LAND FOR standard bred mares. F. M. WIDNER, Corning, Iowa.

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REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND
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At current rates in sums of $500 to $100,000.
No delay.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
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A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
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ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON IMproved city real estate at current rates. WAHL & CHAPIN, 708 Chamber of Commerce.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs, at 6 and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

CASADY, COLE & CO., 908 CHAMBER OF COMmerce, have money to loan at 6 per cent; no delay; will make a large loan at 5½ per cent.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
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LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 OR more on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. H. DENMAN, 802 Tacoma Bldg.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—$20,000, $25,000, OR $30,000, 6 PER cent, on choice improved Chicago property; money on hand; no delay. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

6 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago property, payable before due if desired; large loans a specialty; building loans made.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$500 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, BONDS, etc. E. L. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

$12,000 TO $40,000 WANTED LONG TIME, 7 per cent, on good farm land security. C. S. GRAVES, Janesville, Wis.

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AGENTS—IN AND OUT OF THE CITY ON THE new book, "World's Fair Album"; contains more than 100 photographic reproductions; size of book closed, 12x10 inches; entirely new; handsome cover. Sample mailed on receipt of price, $1, or call on RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st., city.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; sells on sight; works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR APPLETON'S LIBRARY Atlas of Modern Geography; price $17.50; sold on subscription only.
A work indispensable to every cultivated home.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
243 Wabash-av.

AGENTS—GENTS AND LADIES—100 in city and county to sell the Perfection Adjustable Shoe; one size smaller easier on your feet than your regular size; big commissions; sell on sight. Address O W 9 Tribune office.

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ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade at reasonable salaries; some are practical bookkeepers.
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A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

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1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms; excellent table.

1925 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED 2D-FLOOR front room, with board; private family.

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3605 LAKE-AV.—A NICE, LARGE, SOUTHERN room, with heat, well furnished, for lady and gentleman or two gents, with or without board.

4553 WABASH-AV.—TWO ELEGANTLY FURnished parlors, with board; $5 week.

North Side.

128 DEARBORN-AV.—WITH BOARD, NICELY furnished room for two. Terms reasonable.

196 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY, WARM, FURNISHed rooms and board; walking distance; $5 and up.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT HOME; HANDsome rooms, good board; terms reasonable.

473 DEARBORN-AV.—SELECT, FURNISHED bachelor apartments; comfortable home with breakfast and Sunday dinner.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS AND board; steam heat; also day board.

508 BELDEN-AV., C 1—FRONT ROOM AND ALcove with board; first floor, steam heat, reasonable; also one large room for two ladies, with board, $5 each.

Hotels.

THE ONTARIO—NORTH STATE AND ONTARIO-sts.—A first-class hotel, situated in the heart of the best residence district, yet within easy walking distance of the business center; convenient to the theaters; street cars pass the door; an ideal home for those desiring quiet and first-class accommodations at reasonable rates.

"THE CENTRAL," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House, warm, cozy rooms 50c a day, $2 a week up; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week up.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, steam heat, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; very reasonable. 4220 Berkeley-av., MRS. LADD.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT MODERATE prices. 1450 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—271 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE furnished room; near Auditorium.

TO RENT—ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, 2132 Michigan-av., Flat 2.

West Side.

TO RENT—153 AND 155 S. WOOD-ST.—FRONT and side suites of two rooms each, completely furnished for housekeeping, by the week; small families boarding and strangers arriving in the city will find this worthy of their attention.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM FROM A VIOlin teacher, so lessons can be taken in the house; in the neighborhood of Wabash-av. and 31st-st. Address E 600, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NO. 213 28TH-ST., BRICK HOUSE with 80 feet and barn, near Michigan-blvd.; also No. 2227 Calumet-av., stone front house and barn. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

HOUSE 35 42D-ST.; IN EXCELLENT REPAIR; reduced rates for balance of term. Apply
GEO. CLAPP, 141 Lake-st.

FOR RENT—2957 MICHIGAN-AV.—2-STORY and high basement brick house cheap. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED—2510 PRAIRIE-AV. 8 rooms; all conveniences. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS, 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—$30; CHEAP; PERFECTLY WARM house; first-class neighborhood; 8-room, 2-story and attic; all improvements; party leaving city; possession immediately. J. L. McKEEVER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 83.

North Side.

FOR RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & Co.,
85 Washington-st.
319 Superior-st., between Cass and Rush, south front, 3-story and basement brown-stone house, 12 rooms; every convenience.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—OR FOR SALE—IN NEW YORK City—A most exquisitely furnished four-story house in the immediate neighborhood of West 72d-st., filled with rare rugs, pictures, bric-a-brac, curios, tapestries, etc.; bought and furnished for owner's use five months since; this house is a bargain and a great opportunity for any one desiring a beautifully appointed house in New York for the season or for permanent residence; one of the most fashionable localities in the city; $500 per month, including fuel; or for sale as it stands for $70,000; the price might be shaded to quick applicant. Address G C, 250 West 73d-st., New York City.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7-room flats in the new Bancroft apartments, 2829 to 2833 Calumet-av. We will give you the best flats for the least money in the city; only first-class tenants now in the building; we have the best of steam heat, hot and cold water, gas ranges, baths, laundry dryers, janitor service, etc., included; the rooms, halls, and stairs are large and very light; the stairs and halls are carpeted; no small children; only a few flats left. Agent on premises day and night.

TO RENT—FLATS; BEST BARGAIN SOUTH Side; 6 and 7 rooms; outside, light; elite neighborhood; convenient to Ill. Cent., boulevard, and cable trains; Kenwood district; to investigate will satisfy you; no children.
H. S. HUBBELL, 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—THE "RAINIER," 55 33D-ST., ONE 4-room apartment, unfurnished; also one 6-room furnished complete for housekeeping; electric light, steam heat, hot water, etc. Apply at office.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER THE city; send or call for printed lists.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLAT; southern exposure; carpets and curtains for sale; South Side, near 37th-st. station I. C. and cable.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats; $25 and $30. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN FLATS at L sation; $12 and $15. 6335 Cottage Grove-av

West Side.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT, electric bells, letter-boxes, janitor, $20 to $25 per month; agent on premises, 394 West Polk-st.; other flats South and West Sides. L. L. COBURN, Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, LIGHT ON THREE sides; all modern conveniences, mantels, grates, bay windows, $25; three car lines.
WILLIAM W. WEARE,
Tel. No. Main 1098. 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; JANITOR service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

North Side.

TO RENT—165 SUPERIOR, CORNER WELLS-ST.—Modern 3 and 4 room flats; $15 and $20.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building, Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 386 N. CLARK-ST.; hardwood floors, gas, water, cabinet mantels, janitor service, etc. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT, 2D FLOOR, 7 ROOMS, steam heat, in the "Oakdale," 1547-1549 Oakdale-av.; reduced rent; open for inspection.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FURNISHED, 5, 6, AND 7 room flats unfurnished; heat, elevators, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SPACE IN EXCELLENT DOWNtown store on best corner in Chicago for ladies' shoes, hosiery, silks, dress goods, or kindred lines; only parties in high commercial standing will be considered; replies will be held confidential. Address D 274, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES, SINGLE OR CONnected; first-class condition; best location, prompt service; reasonable rent; in the Adams Express Building, 183 to 189 Dearborn-st.
BEST & McCORD, Agents, Room 40.

TO RENT—OFFICES, $15, $20, $25 MONTH; FURnished or unfurnished. 148-156 Dearborn, Grand Union.

TO RENT—OFFICES—ALL SIZES, PRICES, AND locations. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFT, 35X100 FT., WITH ELEVATOR power, at $35 per month, for storage of non-inflammable goods. 22 and 24 River-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2,500 SQUARE FEET IN THE RAND McNally Building, to be vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166-168 Adams-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN 67 and 69 S. Canal-st., near Madison.

YOU WILL FIND THAT YOU CAN SAVE FROM 10 to 20 per cent on curtain desks, standing desks, and flat top desks by purchasing of the CITY OFFICE FURNITURE CO., 86 Lake.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE SLIDE VALVE, 250 HORSEpower engine, in good condition. Inquire of Staver & Abbott Mfg. Co., 383 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—FULLY EQUIPPED machine shop on Canal-st., at bargain; low rent; good location. Address O W 58, Tribune office.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone west 209.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 26 VAN BUREN-ST.—Thorough individual instruction in business shorthand, drawing, grammar schools, languages.

GUITAR STUDIO, 21 CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
F. J. KUGLER, Director.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO HOLIDAY PIANO PURCHASERS—
LYON & HEALY'S. LYON & HEALY'S.
Our December piano display embraces hundreds of upright pianos in beautiful new designs.
Every grade is presented, from the cheapest durable upright to the choicest creations in fancy woods of America's representative pianomakers.
KNABE. FISCHER. HAZELTON.
KNABE. FISCHER. HAZELTON.
KNABE. FISCHER. HAZELTON.
Our seven piano salesrooms, all upon one floor, afford an unequaled opportunity for intelligent selection. Our facilities are so ample that visits of inspection may be freely made. Special offerings this week—modern upright pianos. In order to sharply reduce our stock of Pianos we offer these high class instruments at prices far lower than ever quoted heretofore on Pianos of similar grade.

One McCammon full upright cabinet Grand, rich mahogany case, with solid engraved panels, practically new (regular price $375)	$225
One Fischer full-sized upright, with fret panels, carved trusses, and all latest improvements; practically new (regular price $375)	240
One Petit Bijou upright, in oak case, nearly new, has an excellent tone for so small an instrument (regular price $175)	115
One New England upright, in ebony finished case, with fret panels, overstrung scale, and repeating action (regular price $200)	125
One Hallet & Davis 7⅓ octaves, fret panels, carved consoles, three strings, overstrung scale, double repeating action (regular price $300)	190
One Washburn large upright cabinet Grand, in fancy figured Circassian walnut case, solid panels, three strings, overstrung scale, and double repeating action (regular price $335)	210
One Knabe upright cabinet Grand, 7⅓ octaves, rosewood case, practically good as new (regular price $500)	325
One Washburn upright, 7⅓ octaves, ebony finished case, late style, in use about one year (regular price $250)	150
One Bauer full upright cabinet Grand, rosewood case, 7⅓ octaves, shows but little trace of use (regular price $275)	165
One Lyon & Healy small cottage upright, 6⅔ octaves, rosewood case, with adjustable desk, pillar scroll consols, patent double soundboard (regular price $200)	125
One Decker Bros. full upright cabinet Grand, ebony finished case, with solid engraved panels, adjustable desk, carved consols, all late improvements, and practically new (regular price $400)	275
One Hallet & Davis very large upright cabinet Grand, 4 feet 10½ inches high, 7⅓ octaves, rosewood case, full cabinet Grand scale (regular price $400)	250
One Braumuller large upright cabinet Grand, in dark mahogany case, scale contains all of the latest improvements, and piano is practically new (regular price $325)	200
One Knabe baby Grand, rich San Domingan mahogany case, practically new (regular price $850)	550
One Steinway baby Grand, ebony finished case, with all late improvements, practically new (regular price $750)	550

And many others. Easy terms will be granted. Every instrument fully guaranteed.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.
N. B.—Lyon & Healy were awarded twelve highest medals and diplomas by the World's Columbian Exposition, thereby securing the greatest honors ever conferred upon a musical manufacturer's products.

PARLOR JEWELS
In all the precious woods. The Christmas pianos displayed at our warerooms.

KIMBALL
and
HALLET & DAVIS
PIANOS,
Also those of cheaper make.

KIMBALL ORGANS.

Several BARGAINS in pianos and organs of STANDARD MAKES.

ONE PROFIT.

ONE PRICE.

EASY PAYMENTS.

PIANOS RENTED.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av.,
Near Jackson-st.

CHASE BROS. PIANOS.

These artistic pianos possess in the highest degree most perfect elasticity of action and have the most beautiful singing quality of tone possible to conceive. I have used them exclusively at all my concerts in America, and have selected one which accompanies me home to Milan, Italy.
CARLOS GOMES,
Conductor and Operatic Composer.

Chase Bros. pianos for sale only at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219 and 221 Wabash-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS ON EASY PAYMENTS

$6 per month	$125 each
$6 per month until paid	$150 each
$6 per month until paid	$175 each
$6 per month until paid	$200 each
$6 per month	$225 each

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED.
Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.
In all styles and every variety of natural wood cases, of the following makes: STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS, THE A. B. CHASE PIANOS, VOSE & SONS' PIANOS, C. KURTZMANN & CO.'S PIANOS. A superior line of pianos to rent. Also in our BARGAIN DEPARTMENT may be found 100 pianos, which are to be sold REGARDLESS OF VALUE, comprising Uprights, Grands and Squares of leading makers. Many of these pianos are new, others nearly so. An unusual opportunity to secure a piano at a REMARKABLY LOW PRICE.
Correspondence and inspection invited.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!

1 James & Holmstrom square, fancy case, good tone	$ 50
2 Upright pianos, excellent order, each	100
1 Everett Upr. mahogany case, carved panels	195
2 Stuyvesant's Upr., walnut case, engraved panels	185 225
1 Wheelock Upr., walnut finish	185
1 Lyon & Healy Upr., ebonised	125
11 Uprights, odd styles, all woods, $110-115-125	160

Easy payments when desired.
Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

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ESTEY. The leading house for CAMP.
ESTEY. strictly reliable CAMP.
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ESTEY. ORGANS. CAMP.
ESTEY. All grades, all prices and terms. CAMP.
ESTEY. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE CAMP.
ESTEY. until Jan. 1. CAMP.
ESTEY. Renting a specialty, with CAMP.
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ESTEY. Lowest rates; tuning free. CAMP.
ESTEY. Tuning, repairing, moving, etc. CAMP.
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ADAM SCHAAF HIGH-GRADE PIANOS.
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ADAM SCHAAF Low prices and easy terms.
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SALESROOM OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.

ATTENTION! PIANO BUYERS! WE ARE MAKing a strictly first-class piano. You can save one hundred dollars by trading with us, and we make the payments easy if you are not prepared to pay cash. The Adam Schaaf pianos were in the World's Fair for exhibition and competition, and were awarded both medals and diploma. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CHASE BROS. PIANOS.

The action is perfect. For clearness of tone they are superior, and for singing quality they are superb.
WILHELM MIDDLESCHULTE,
Organist Cathedral of the Holy Name, Chicago.

Chase Bros. pianos for sale only at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219 and 221 Wabash-av.

STECK PIANOS.
STECK PIANOS.
Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut cases.
For sale only by
J. O. TWICHELL,
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LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECONDhand pianos to suit everyone in
STYLE,
PRICE,
QUALITY,
TERMS.
Every piano guaranteed.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

WEBER PIANOS—WHEELOCK PIANOS.
LINDEMAN PIANOS—STUYVESANT PIANOS.
Cash or time.
Pianos rented, tuned, and repaired.
Manufacturers' Piano Co.,
248 Wabash-av.

THE WORLD FAMOUS.
WEBER PIANOS—WEBER
WEBER PIANOS—WEBER
A[illegible] best of all.
Branch House, 248 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO CO. WAREROOMS WILL be open evenings during December. Several genuine bargains. Terms to suit. No extra charge where time payments are desired. 218 Wabash-av.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, $100.
Chickering upright piano, $200.
Chickering concert grand piano, $175.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av., Chicago.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF UPRIGHT pianos to rent, $3 and $4 per month. Agent for Wegman, Needham, Bryant, and other pianos. Easy payments. JOHN A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., first door south of J. H. Walker's, first flight.

BARGAINS IN UPRIGHT PIANOS THIS week. 75 upright pianos, all makes, $100 up.
J. O. TWICHELL.
Open evenings. 223 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS
SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS
Factory prices. Thompson Music Co., 307 Wabash-av

$100 BUYS A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO.
Cash or payments.
J. O. TWICHELL.
Open evenings. 223 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL DEC. 24TH.
NO FANCY PRICES. BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, AND SAVE DEALERS' PROFIT.
Please take notice of the following bargains in upright pianos, the majority of them are practically as good as new, and warranted to be as represented or money refunded.

One Lyon & Healy upright piano, beautiful light wood case, 7⅓ octave, practically new (former price $375), our price	$145
One Fischer upright piano, splendid condition (former price $300), our price	135
One Steinway & Sons' upright piano, French walnut case, 3 pedals, practically new (former price $600), our price	365
One Emmerson upright piano, latest styles of case, 7⅓ octave, splendid tone (former price $375), our price	180
One Haines Bros.' upright, 7⅓ octave, excellent case (former price $350), reduced to	165
One Hallet & Davis upright, beautiful case, 7⅓ octave, three strings (former price $365), reduced to	175
One Washburn large upright piano, walnut case, three strings (former price $300), reduced to	145
One Chickering upright, latest style of case, practically new (former price $500), reduced to	245
One Knabe, 7⅓ octave, rosewood case, three strings (former price $450), reduced to	190
One large fancy mahogany case, new standard make, an artistic piano in every way, manufacturers' price $375, our price	210
One Steinway upright, cabinet grand, beautiful case, practically as good as new (former price $550), our price	285
One Sterling upright, light wood case, 3 pedals (former price $300), reduced to	155
One Sohmer upright piano, rosewood case (former price $375), reduced to	190
One Steinway upright piano, excellent case, fine tone, 3 pedals (former price $500), our price	225
Four new Sohmer upright pianos, mahoganys, oaks, and fancy walnuts, from $250 to	325

Terms cash or on payments to suit purchasers. In addition to the above we carry a beautiful line of celebrated STEGER pianos, which are manufactured by us, purchased and preferred by the highest musical authorities. Terms to suit purchasers; pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO., Piano Manufacturers, 235 Wabash-av., Cor. Jackson-st.

BARGAINS—

1 Hardman	$100
4 New England uprights, each $135, $145,	155
1 Gabler	125
2 Chase Bros.' pianos, each $160,	175
1 Fischer piano	125
23 Vose & Sons' pianos, each $155, $160, to	200
2 Kroeger & Sons' pianos, each $200,	225
14 Decker pianos, each $175, $190,	200
1 Haines Bros. piano	100
1 Gould piano	105
2 Weser Bros. pianos $100,	125
3 Schaaf pianos $150, $165,	175
1 Chase piano	125
2 upright pianos, your choice, each	100
2 Chickering pianos, each $150,	200
27 square pianos, each $20 to	75

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.

Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.

Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.

200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month—one year's rent allowed if purchased.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner of Morgan.

CHASE BROS. PIANOS IN PARLOR GRAND and upright styles; cases of fancy woods.
For sale only at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av., Chicago.

NEW PARLOR GRAND CHICKERING & Sons pianos at bargains.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219 and 221 Wabash-av.

$175 BUYS A VOSE & SONS' UPRIGHT piano, used only 6 months. STEGER & CO., Piano Manufacturers, 235 Wabash-av., Cor. Jackson-st.

1 CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO......$125
Easy Payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
Open evenings. 223 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS!
IN CHASE BROS. PIANOS.
Slightly used pianos at greatly reduced prices.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND upright piano; will pay cash. Address O W 47, Tribune office.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CHICKERING pianos. Bargains.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

ESTEY ORGAN..........$35
3 organs, each..........40
Open evenings.
$5 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION NOTICE—

REGULAR SALE DAYS, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, SPECIAL SALES ON OTHER DAYS OF THE WEEK.

GOODS AT PRIVATE SALE WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT AUCTION PRICES.

RESIDENCE SALES A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

MARTIN EMERICH & CO., Auctioneers,
261 and 263 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL VERY FINE FURNIture cheap, on account of moving from the city. Call at 506 Plaza Monday or Tuesday.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HANDSOME FLAT, MICHigan-av. Address D 748, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 294 TO 300 Franklin-st.—Best storage for furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing, and shipping; telephone Harrison 467. SNOW & SNOW, proprietors.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; special facilities for storage of World's Fair exhibits; Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse | CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. W. 153, 503, and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—VERY REASONABLE, BEST LOcated Milwaukee-av. clothing store. Address B K 352, Tribune office.

MAN—A NO. 1 MAN TO BE THE HEAD OF house to be started in Chicago to represent Eastern manufacturer (largest in their line in the world); salary $5,000 per year and interest in profits; prefer man engaged in wholesale grocery business. Applications strictly confidential. Address P. O. Box 780, New York City.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPER—ESTABLISHED IN 1876; circulation 8,300; advertising columns well filled with reliable long contracts; field of circulation nearly all of Connecticut and a part of Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire; place of publication Hartford, Conn. (Capital of the State); reason for selling ill health of owner and opportunity to accept position which will benefit owner's health; this is an opportunity for a capitalist. D 519, Tribune.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—7 WEEKS OLD GREAT DANE puppies; Vader is the leading prizewinner; Harrar; $20 a dog, $15 a bitch pup. 1049A 59th-st., Englewood.

SCOTCH COLLIES, HIGHLY BRED, OLD or young, at nominal prices. Address J. L., Box 15, Union club.

TALKING PARROTS, FANCY SINGING CANaries, mocking birds, cages, goldfish, and aquarias suitable for Christmas presents at low prices. H. KESTNER'S bird store, 281 E. Madison-st., near the bridge.

SEWING MACHINES.

HERE IS A CHANCE TO GET A SEWING MAchine at ½ price. Our high grade 2-drawer "Ideal" for $15; 4-drawer, $17. Our extra finished high grade, $30; 4-drawer style, "Climax," for $20; 2-drawer, $18. Terms cash on delivery. Lessons free. Warranted 5 years. Money refunded after two weeks' trial if not entirely satisfactory. Also "New Home" sewing machines at greatly reduced prices for cash. Call, write, or telephone 3857. New Home Sewing Machine Co., 248 State-st.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

OLD COINS, RARE STAMPS, ALBUMS, CATAlogues, used Columbian stamps wanted; circular free FLETCHER & CO., 43 E. Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—STAMP COLLECTIONS; young man who called please call again. 318, 324 S. State-st.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BOOKS WANTED—FULL SET ENCYCLOPEDIA Britannica; give full description and lowest cash price. Address A. L. SCHAEFFER, Paris, Ill.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines; novels exchanged. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

OPTICIANS.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT—CONSULT NEWCOMB & NEWCOMB, Reliable Opticians. Eyes examined free. Room 1302 Columbus Memorial Building State and Washington-sts.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES ALL KINDS Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago

PARTNERS WANTED

LADY PARTNER—WITH MEANS, IN DRESSmaking business with gentleman. E 495, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL (SILENT), WITH $20,000, in old established wholesale woolen house; 12 per cent guaranteed. D 984, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEARLY NEW platform spring store wagon, suitable for grocer or butcher; will carry twenty-five to thirty hundredweight; has no lettering on sides; is of no use to owner; can be seen at barn, 262 East 37th-st. W. H. BROWN.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. NIGG, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, ROOM 413 U. S. Exp. Bldg., 87 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts. CUT THIS OUT.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—
THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY.
Room 201, 185 and 187 West Madison.
N. W. Cor. of Halsted.
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES, mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 3.

BAUMAN COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—LARGest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. All collaterals left with us are kept in fire and burglar proof safes and vaults. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. Give us a trial. H. BAUMAN & CO. New Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR. ROOMS BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD.
LOANS ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, HORSES, ETC.

FOR SALE—20 SHARES OF BUILDING AND loan association stock, 3 years old, earning 14 per cent; face value $427; will take $395 cash. Address D 627, Tribune office.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO., they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

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INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED.
W. A. WILSON & CO., Cincinnati, O.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY; strictly private; unredeemed diamonds and watches sold at low prices. RICHTER & FOSTER, Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, furs, and other good securities.
A. ST. CLARE,
86 Washington-st., Room 20.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON furniture and diamonds; lowest rates. 88 and 90 Washington-st., Room 54.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., makes loans on improved real estate.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

FRANK B. DYCHE, ATTY., 610 HOME INSURance Bldg.
State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. In the Circuit Court of Cook County. James A. Turner and William P. Turner vs. Louis Leonhardt, No. 123,183. The undersigned hereby gives notice that heretofore he was duly appointed receiver by the Circuit Court of Cook County of all the estate and effects of the copartnership of Louis Leonhardt & Company, doing business at Evanston, Cook County, Illinois, and has qualified as such receiver. All persons having claims against the said Louis Leonhardt & Company (said company being composed of Louis Leonhardt, James A. Turner, and William P. Turner) are hereby notified to present such claims under oath to the undersigned as receiver at his office in Evanston, Cook County, Illinois, within thirty days from the eleventh day of December, A. D. 1893.
CHARLES L. MORSE,
Receiver.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES.
AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.
Paris......Dec. 20, 3:00 pm | New York..Jan. 3, 3:00 pm
Berlin......Dec. 27, 8:00 am | Paris......Jan. 10, 7:30 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday.
Exceptionally good second-class and steerage accommodations.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Waesland..Dec. 20, 3:30 pm | Rhynland..Jan. 3, 3:00 pm
Friesland..Dec. 27, 8:30 am | Noordland..Jan. 10, 7:00 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Wednesday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Havel, Tue., Dec. 19, 6 a m | Weimar, Tue., Jan. 9, 9 a m
Aller, Tue., Dec. 26, noon | Trave, Tues., Jan. 16, noon
Ems, Tues., Jan. 2, 3 p m | Elbe, Tues., Jan. 23, 9 a m
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York to Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples.
Werra....Dec. 30 | Fulda....Jan. 27 | Fulda....Mch. 3
Kaiser....Jan. 6 | Kaiser....Feb. 10 | Kaiser....Mch. 17
Spree....Jan. 16 | Spree....Feb. 17 | Werra....Mch. 24
TO THE AZORES.
The fast express steamer "Spree" of the North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Tues., Jan. 16, and Sat., Feb. 17, from New York to Genoa, will stop at San Miguel, Azores, to land passengers for these islands.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 12 HOURS, 7 MINUTES,
BY THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA," "LUCANIA,"
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 H. P., positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," "AURANIA," "SERVIA," and others, averaging over 510 ft. long, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 H. P. The whole comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers, ONE OF WHICH WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL EVERY SATURDAY.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for safety, comfort, and speed (having never lost a passenger during the 52 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE
To Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia....Jan. 18, '94 | Normannia....Feb. 22, '94
Extra steamer Gellert Dec. 21.
To Alexandria, Egypt, Columbia, Jan. 4, '94.
GRAND ORIENT EXCURSION.
Fuerst Bismarck from New York Feb. 1, '94, to Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Ajaccio, Alexandria (Cairo and Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 65 days.
Send for illustrated pamphlet and travelers' guide. Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 4:35 pm
Chicago, Cairo and Memphis	* 2:00 pm	* 4:25 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo and St. Louis	† 8:40 am	* 4:35 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 7:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee and local points	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee, Champaign & Bloomington Pass.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 5:00 pm	*10:00 am
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:30 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford, Freeport & Dubuque	† 1:55 pm	† 1:15 pm
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:45 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	* 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CO.—*Da. †Ex. Sun. xEx Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm *10:40 pm	*7:15 am *10:05 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 5:00 pm x10:40 pm	*10:05 am ‡ 7:15 am
Ashland and Iron towns		
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	†8:00 am	† 9:25 pm
Waukesha Ex	*3:45 pm	*11:05 am

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS!
DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES!
Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 pm	7:30 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:02 am	† 6:50 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:27 pm	* 6:55 am
Paris, Marshall and Cairo	† 7:02 am	† 6:50 pm

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, DesMoines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:15 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	* 6:30 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm ‡11:00 pm	† 1:15 pm *10:05 am ¶ 7:35 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m., †7:00 a. m., *9:45 p. m.
Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †3:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:15 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. §Sun. only

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Bureau Accommodation	† 8:15 am	† 7:05 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	*10:35 am	* 3:35 pm
St. Jo. Atch., Lvwth & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*12:00 n'n
Fort Worth, Texas, [illegible]	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex.	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Pullman Tourist Car, Daily, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Kansas City, Ft. Worth, and El Paso, Fast Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe, & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am † 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:25 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 9:40 am
Dubuque	† 5:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am
do	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 2:10 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	† 5:30 pm * 8:00 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am ¶ 7:00 am ¶ 8:00 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	‡11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *3:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:30 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:05 am
California Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 7:45 [illegible]	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 4:55 [illegible]	† 1:45 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:30 [illegible]	* 6:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 7:55 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
The Pittsburgh Special	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Youngstown and New Castle	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Nov. 19, 1893.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 7:45 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Grand Rapids Solid Train via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 4:15 pm	† 4:00 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:45 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 5:20 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:25 pm	* 7:05 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and M. W. Ry.	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:15 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:40 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 321 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & St. Louis Lim.	*10:03 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 8:10 am	* 6:40 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 6:15 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	*10:00 pm
Pittsburg Limited	* 3:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Columbus and Wheeling Ex.	* 6:25 pm	* 7:20 am
New York, Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited	* 7:30 pm	*11:55 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	‡ 7:00 am
New York Mail & Pittsburg Exp	* 8:00 am	‡ 9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 2:00 pm
Atlantic & Pittsburg Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	‡ 4:00 pm	‡ 5:30 pm
Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	*10:30 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
New York Express	‡11:30 pm	‡ 6:45 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:35 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 1:30 pm	10:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:40 pm	8:15 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:33 pm	10:45 am

RAIDS OF THE BEARS.

STOCKS GIVEN OVER TO THEM WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS.

Bulls Have a Short Inning on Wall Street in General Electric and Sugar, but Otherwise Securities Are Depressed—Grange Roads Suffer on the Market on Account of the Low Price of Wheat—President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Issues a Circular.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The bulls have had a short inning in General Electric and sugar the last week, and the balance of the list was given over to dullness and the bears. The granger stocks have suffered rather severely. It was noted that when sugar made its sharpest advance the market failed to respond. Several stocks declined. It should be added, however, that both advances and declines have been within narrow limits, and the amount of business doing has been of the smallest. Bulls say long stock does not come out, and the only sellers are the professional bears, who must buy back again. Bears say it is much easier to buy stocks than sell them, and that it is useless to attempt to bull the market against the railroad earnings.

The advance in sugar seemed to be due to overselling. The feeling in regard to it was so generally bearish that it probably suggested the idea of making up a bull pool to scare out the short interest, and after the dividend came off a rapid advance of several points was effected, carrying the stock to 84. Part of the advance was lost about as quickly as it was made. While the action of Congress remains uncertain in regard to the sugar schedule, there will be abundant opportunity to work the stock backward and forward, and rapid fluctuations in it may be looked for week in and week out, even if the balance of the market remains dull. Some people are beginning to believe that the logic of the situation will force the imposition of a cent per pound duty on raw sugar purely for revenue purposes. If this be done they argue that the refined will be left with the same proportionate protection it has now. The bear argument goes purely to the speculative position of the stock, and is to the effect that the insiders in the company would not be foolish enough to start buying it at this range of prices, even if Congress did continue the present degree of protection. Still less would they want to buy it if the protective duty were reduced.

Wheat and Granger Roads.

The basis of the bear argument in regard to the granger stocks is the price of wheat. Wheat is the money crop of the Northwest, as cotton is of the South; and while the present price of cotton is low, but not the lowest ever known, the price of wheat is. As 35 per cent of the population of the country is dependent upon agriculture these low prices on short crops put the Western farmer on about the same level as the Eastern mechanic who is working short hours on reduced wages. It certainly is an extraordinary fact that wheat should be so low as it is. The visible supply is immense; the demand for it is slack. On the Produce Exchange the talk is that it will go still lower, and such wild talk, or seemingly wild, as May wheat at 50 cents has been heard. Against this it is objected that while the visible supply is so large the invisible supply is certainly less than it has been for many years. As the invisible supply is the wheat in farmers' hands, estimates can only be made argumentatively, and the reasoning is that the poverty of the farmers has forced them to part with their wheat. Supposing this to be true, it is calculated that as the stocks are reduced by consumption, the supplies to be drawn upon to replace them being so small, the price of wheat must advance. Some of the leading operators in the street believe this. They are bearish on the granger stocks on this line of reasoning. In their opinion the granger roads have done the bulk of their grain-hauling, and from now till next harvest there will be diminishing quantities to haul and a correspondingly lessened movement of west-bound freight, as the latter represents the farmers' purchases, and is consequently dependent upon the income he receives from his sales.

The circular issued by President Roberts of the Pennsylvania naturally attracted considerable attention in the street. In it he states that such a circular was issued by the company after the panic of 1857 and again after the panic of 1873. The interpretation put upon it is that the Board of Directors anticipated a considerable decrease in earnings during the winter and spring months. To meet this there must be economy in every department of the road. It may be said of this document that it is a sort of official announcement of what people knew before, hence the chief interest in it is its official stamp. No railroad system in the country is more truly representative than the Pennsylvania, and of the great systems between the seaboard and the Mississippi it is the chief. The experience of the Pennsylvania must be that of the Vanderbilt and Erie systems.

Rate War on Eastern Roads.

This, therefore, was an unfortunate time for the trunk lines to go to cutting rates on each other savagely, which is what they have been and are doing. This is the common experience when business falls off. All remember the trunk line war which led up to the panic of May, 1884. That began as the reaction set in from the great industrial boom which culminated in 1881. It was supposed that after the West Shore deal was made in 1885 there never would be any more wars or rate-cutting among the trunk lines. The present rate reductions, however, are nearly as bad as the worst that were done in the war referred to. The Erie company, which has made all the open cuts, asserts that it has done this only after receiving positive proof that its competitors were making the same rates secretly, which is probably true. So far no effect has been shown on the stocks of the roads concerned, at least not on those traded in on this market. In Philadelphia there has been a decline in the quotations for Pennsylvania stocks. The stocks of the Vanderbilt roads are peculiarly situated. New York Central is held almost wholly abroad. Lake Shore is strong in the ability of the road to earn money on the lowest rates and its sound financial position. If it were forced to reduce its dividend next year it is not likely the stock would fall below 105. Michigan Central, which is a small stock, is owned mainly by one member of the Vanderbilt family. Canada Southern stock is somewhat scattered, and that has already begun to decline. New York Central is safe against much decline unless the English investors become alarmed and start to sell. The Pennsylvania circular may have some effect that way.

It will be interesting to note how the English investors in Reading securities take the answer made by the receivers to Mr. Rice's charges against them. Undoubtedly these gentlemen are personally honest, and doubtless believe their ideas of the way the Reading property should be managed are perfectly proper. But no impartial observer can read that answer without having the conviction forced upon him that the whole system of administration of the Reading property is rotten to the core. The point of view of the these gentlemen is that the Reading company is their personal property. As large capitalists with interests in various enterprises, of which the Reading is but one, they consider it their duty to so conduct the company as to make it harmonize with all these interests. Whether they had or had not a legal or equitable right to do what Mr. Rice charges them with is not in their view a question which is in any way involved. They consider it expedient to do these things and that settles it. As for this man Rice he is of "diseased and malevolent temper," is "morbid," and a wholly contemptible outsider, who copied the records of the company while he held office under it. A shrewd Wall street man remarked yesterday that the receivers must feel pretty sure they have the court back of them when they could put in an answer like that. But is it any wonder the Reading company, administered for years in such an atmosphere, should be chronically bankrupt?

London Rates of Discount.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The rate of exchange last week was 2¼ for both long and short. The silver market was without features. Consols rose 1-16. The Stock Exchange was dull, and less business was done than in the preceding week. American railway securities were inactive and weak. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common fell ¼, ditto "A" bonds ¾, Denver and Rio Grande common, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Ohio and Mississippi, and Wabash fell ¼ each; Denver and Rio Grande preference, Illinois Central, Norfolk and Western, Northern Pacific, and Wabash debentures, ½; Union Pacific, ¾; Lake Shore, 1. Erie rose ½.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

A STRANGE PICTURE OF PERSIA.

Peculiar Conditions Extant in the Land of the Shah.

The article published in the *Nouvelle Revue* recently by Achmed Bey gives an unattractive picture of the conditions extant in modern Persia. It is, perhaps, well for Montesquieu, the brilliant author of "Lettres Persanes," that he is no longer among the living. The story told by the Bey would be painful reading to the Frenchman, who pictured the land of the Shah as a Utopia of freedom and happiness. Achmed makes it a land of slavery, despotism, and bribery.

"All the ills suffered by Persia," says the writer—"its division, its degradation by foreign powers, the destruction of its commerce, of its industry, and its art—have been caused by the neglect and evils of its government. The Hakims of the provinces are usually members of the ruling family; they have nothing to do and have no relations with the people. The real governors, or statthalters, the Pishkars, are all in all tax collectors, judges, and executive officers. Hakims and Pishkars purchase their offices. They turn with well-filled purses to the 'heavenly court' of the Shah, who protects the fishes in the water and the stars of heaven. He who offers the most becomes statthalter. But outside of the Shah there are also other important personages in Teheran—eunuchs and ministers—who demand their share. The statthalters receive no salaries, and despite this, are obliged to make yearly presents to the ruler and Ministers. Who pays for them it is easy to surmise. If no other way will do, the houses, property, and clothing of the subjects are sold.

"As to the Ministers, they are numerous, but their duties are light. One is Minister of Roadways and Communication—of which there is none in Persia; another is the distinguished Minister of Royal Photography; a third calls himself 'Minister of Museums.' There is, in fact, a 'Minister of Electric Apparatus.' As a matter of course all these great men demand presents, and a court of sycophants, for which the people pay, surrounds them. There are no Judges in Persia. Matters in dispute are settled by the Molla, and the scales of justice always incline toward the side where the money is. The so-called army includes Generals, Colonels, and soldiers. The latter wear no shoes and nourish themselves as well as they can from booty. The office of army commander is also to be had for money. Thus a terrible anarchy reigns in the land. The Persians emigrate in masses to find homes abroad. They do well to do so. Now and then there are revolutions. Under the present ruler there have been no less than thirty. They were suppressed and their leaders were killed in a cruel manner. But the Persian people, who possess good and praiseworthy qualities, have not spoken their last word."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Politics in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—After the election last year the Indiana Democracy scarcely knew how to contain itself. With the triumph of Cleveland and the State so gerrymandered it seemed next to impossible for Republicans to regain the Legislature or the Congressional delegation, the Democrats felt sure of power for a decade at least. Belonging to that class which neither learns nor forgets anything, the financial distress did not seem to awaken any apprehensions as to their lease of power. The first thing to startle them was the loss of this city in October by 3,000, when it had gone Democratic by that majority at the previous election. This was in the nature of a surprise. Following closely was the landslide in Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Iowa, and other States. This revolution was a stunner and filled the Democrats with amazement and consternation. Had there been a general election in Indiana doubtless the Republicans would have carried the State by 25,000 majority. Ever since the Democratic organs and managers have been trying to explain away the significance of the great change in sentiment. They charge it to "the times," and that "it's an off year." And besides "there were so many disappointed candidates for appointments under Cleveland that the election went by default." They ignore the real cause and affect to believe the tariff had nothing to do with the landslide. Senator Voorhees says Hoke Smith knocked them out with his "little pension." The whole Indiana delegation has caught up the refrain and wants a victim. Hoke is the scapegoat, and must bear the iniquity. From the days of "not another man or another dollar" until the turning down of the last pensioner Hoke must carry the burden of sin into the wilderness, and our Daniel has come to judgment for the purpose of leading him forth to his doom. History says these Democratic managers were not always such zealous friends of the soldier, but let that pass. Evidently they are in a daze, and hardly know "where they are at" on any question. That they are dispirited and apprehensive is evident. Some of them have changed their views as to the honors and emoluments of office, and are beginning to see new beauties in private employments. A gentleman frequently mentioned as a Congressional aspirant said the other day the more he saw of it the less he admired public life, and had no desire to relinquish a good law practice for a seat in Congress. The late Chairman of the State Central committee cannot be prevailed upon to accept a reëlection because his "private business requires his entire time." It is even thought Congressman Bynum has seen the handwriting on the wall, and believes he knows when to relinquish a good thing. Some Democrats say he cannot again secure a nomination, and Republicans are confident he cannot be elected if he does.

Ex-Gov. Gray, Minister to Mexico, is home on a furlough and his movements are somewhat mysterious. Mr. Gray is the most adroit manipulator of machine politics in the Democratic ranks, and generally comes up smiling in his skillful arrangements to hold the reins of party management. What his aspirations really are is a sort of conundrum, but the late Senator McDonald said it mattered not how many honors were conferred upon him "his plate is always being held up for more." The impression is that he is casting a line to windward with the hope of capturing a seat in the United States Senate, if nothing better presents, even if it should be necessary for his friend Voorhees to retire in his favor. Senator Voorhees has done efficient work to forward the ambitions of our Isaac, but gratitude is said to be a lively sense of favors to come. But perhaps the astute minister may be looking higher, and might be prevailed upon to accept the Presidency as a sort of compromise. If he would pardon a suggestion from a "friend in opposition" it would be that he perfect himself in Spanish, try to solve the mystery of the Aztec calendar stone, cultivate friendly relations with the Mexicans, save his salary, and lose no sleep over the Senate or the Presidency. The Republicans will take care of these little matters all in due time.

Upon the other hand, the prospects are decidedly encouraging for Republicans. At the late conference for organizing the State Central committee the most hopeful reports were presented from all parts of the State. It was determined to contest the legality of the gerrymander in the courts; to perfect the party organization in every part of the State; and to enter upon a vigorous campaign for the next legislative and Congressional delegations. All factions seem to have been obliterated. There are no Harrison, no Gresham, no Blaine partisans, as formerly. All are Republicans, pure and straightout. As in 1860 personal differences and preferences are buried in the universal desire to see the grand old party triumphant in the State and in the Nation. The question of leadership is not much discussed. The contrast between the Cleveland and Harrison administrations is so great that Hoosiers are naturally proud of Gen. Harrison, and he has a sure place in the esteem of every loyal man in Indiana. Ex-Gov. Porter is second to none in the high regard of all men, without reference to party distinction. There was a time when a seat in the Senate would have been tempting to him, and certainly his ability, experience, and eminent fitness for the position are beyond question. Since his relinquishment of the Italian mission he has been engaged in literary work, and it is understood he has a history of Indiana nearing completion. C. W. Fairbanks has rendered able and timely aid on the stump in this and other States, and his services receive loyal appreciation. But it is not now a contention as to men. Doubtless both the great parties are approaching a period when new men will come to the front. "The fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?" The hour will bring the man. The mechanic, the merchant, the artisan, the laborer, the farmer, are looking upon their prostrate business and languishing enterprises and are turning as never before to the Republican as the only party of relief, the only organization that gives hope of stability, security, and progress. The sentiment is to advance the cause, to follow up the disastrous "object lesson" of the Cleveland administration with a campaign of education that will assure complete Republican success throughout the Hoosier State. HOOSIER.

FOR THE CHRISTMAS HANDICAP.

Entries Already In for the Crescent City Jockey Club Event.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Entries for the Crescent City Jockey Club handicap to be run Christmas day closed last night with eighteen nominations, including Strathmeath, Ida Pickwick, Bolivar Buckner, Linda, etc. The weights are to be announced Dec. 20, against which time it is likely that some additional nominations will be received through the mails. The purse offered is the largest ever hung up at New Orleans, $1,000 being guaranteed the winner, second and third horses to divide entrance and starting fees, $5 and $25 respectively, in proportion of 60 and 40 per cent. The distance is to be one mile and a quarter and the race will no doubt be the best that has ever been seen on the local track, so far as quality of the field contesting for the purse is concerned.

FIGURES ON CHICAGO.

CONDITION OF THE CITY'S COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

Five Hundred Thousand People Employed in the Retail and Wholesale Trade, the Manufactures, and in Professional and Governmental Life—Seventy-five Thousand Thrown Out of Employment in September—Classified Statistics Giving the Results of Enumeration in Detail.

Some interesting figures regarding the commercial and industrial life of Chicago are contained in a compilation for 1893, prepared by Joseph Gruenhut, statistician of the Chicago Health Department. A synopsis is as follows:

In the retail business there are 3,620 grocery and provision stores against 3,336 in the year 1892. In saloons there was an increase of 490, making a total of 7,500. Other lines of retail trade are as follows: Delicacies, 120; coffee, tea, and spices, 100; confectionery and fruits, 1,300; bakeries, 790; flour and feed, 360; meat and provisions, 2,000; milk, 1,150; restaurants, 950; boarding-houses, 850; cigars and tobacco, 1,500; shooting-galleries, 20; bird stores, 17; florists, 212; barber-shops, 1,500; laundries, 750; undertakers, 213; blacksmiths and horseshoers, 560; harness and saddlery, 195; books, news, and stationery, 130; musical instruments, 100; crockery and glassware, 120; furniture, 285; upholsterers, 90; trunks and sachels, 40; boots and shoes, 1,420; clothing, 850; dry goods and notions, 960; men's furnishing goods, 164; merchant tailors, 350; dyers, 75; druggists, 800; hair goods, 110; millinery, 350; trusses and limbs, 23; pictures and frames, 100; photographers, 225; pawnbrokers, 56; gun and lock smiths, 75; hardware, 390; jewelry and watches, 425; opticians, 40; dentists, 650; massage, 23; manicure, 23; ticket offices, 55; employment offices, 90.

Newspapers and publications, 550; publishers, 625; printers, 430; binderies and blank books, 75; lithographers, 60; engravers, 95; artists' materials and works, 25—total, 1,860.

Paper and cardboard, 61; envelopes, 9; paper and rags, 38; wall paper and window shades, 116; paper bags, 3; paper boxes, 26; total, 253. Drugs, 12; dyestuffs, 4; patent medicines, 122; tobacco and cigars, 162—total, 300.

Transportation—Vessels, 400; railroads, 100; street railways, 17; express companies, 10; telegraph and telephone, 25; grain elevators, 50; storage and warehouses, 55; docks and shipyards, 7; cab lines, 4; livery stables, 350; teaming, 200—total, 1,218.

Fuel and light—Coal and wood, 1,000; gas, 24; calcium light, 4; electric lights, works, and materials, 150—total, 1,178.

Building trades—Carpenters and building contractors, 1,000; paints and painters, 650; sewer builders, 80; architects, 385; brick, lime, cement, and drain pipes, 130; terra cotta, 6; sand, 24; paving, 50; roofing, 80; stone and marble, 170; glass, 60; plumbing and gasfitting, 500—total, 3,095.

Leather and rubber—Tanneries, 17; leather and findings, 32; leather and plush goods, 21; harness and saddlery, 15; boots, shoes, and slippers, 89; belting, 14; rubber goods, 58; hides, wool, and tallow, 59; glue and fertilizers, 25; axle grease, 8—total, 338.

Textiles—Clothing, 850; furnishing goods, 150; tailors' trimmings, 35; dye-houses, 25; cloaks and suits, 45; corsets, 24; hosiery and knitting, 30; millinery, 18; furriers, 54; costumers, 23; gloves and mittens, 33; umbrellas, 7; fringes, 13; laces and embroideries, 16; bedding and mattresses, 44; awnings, tents, and sails, 26; ship chandlers, 5; cordage and twines, 8; bags, 6; trusses, 10; dry goods and notions, 164; woolens, linens, and silks, 69; sewing silk and spool cotton, 22; carpet weavers, 20; carpet cleaners, 53; feathers and dusters, 14; brushes, 33; hair goods, 12—total, 1,809.

Woodwork—Lumber, 320; planing mills, sash, doors, boxes, 145; cigar boxes, 8; willow and wooden ware, 20; boats, 4; coffins, 3; coopers, 53; turning and carving, 40; furniture, 216; moldings, 56; lasts, 2; canes, 3; corks, 10; brooms and broomcorn, 48; bellows, 2; upholsterers, 1; supplies, 31; bridge and car builders, 40; carriages and wagons, 256; hoisting machines, 11; pumps, 11; trunks, 8—total, 1,313.

Chemicals and mineral products—Chemical works, 85; gunpowder, 14; crockery and glassware, 25; glass bottles, 25; smoking pipes, 9; dentists' supplies, 14; plaster work and statuary, 38; ink and mucilage, 7; stove polish, 8; lead pencils, 3; disinfectants, 9—total, 237.

Metals and metallic goods—Pig-iron, 23; iron ore, 8; iron, 41; nails and tacks, 11; horse nails, 5; hardware, 71; foundries, 66; iron works, 100; iron and steel rails, 12; wire and wire works, 44; models and patterns, 32; tin cans, 6; cornices, 82; copper, tin, and sheet iron work, 84; brasswork, 60; lead, 7; type, 6; plating, 24; railroad supplies, 200; junk, 50; bicycles and sporting goods, 42; scales, 20; safes, 20; stoves and furnaces, 92; boilers and supplies, 60; steam heating, 57; lightning rods, 7; files and saws, 20; machinery and tools, 275; fire apparatus and escapes, 17; sewing machines, 22; musical instruments, 66; needles, 5—total 1,755.

Food, drink, and sundries—Commission, 800; groceries, 36; flour, 36; fruits, 88; salt, 13; seeds, 10; bakeries, 100; candy and gum, 44; meat, 41; packing and slaughtering, 51; butterine, 8; fish and oysters, 48; brewers, 53; malt and hops, 24; bottlers, 110; wines and liquors, 183; distillers and rectifiers, 32; ice, 48; vinegar, 12; coffee, tea, and spices, 35; baking powder, 18; extracts and perfumery, 29; yeast, 10; sugar, 10; sirup, 15; starch, 8; pickles and preserves, 40; mustard, 9; soap, 15; candles, 4—total 1,922.

Miscellaneous—Manufacturers' agents, 300; hotels and grand restaurants, 700; real estate and loans, 2,350; banks and bankers, 160; insurance, 300; mercantile and collecting agents, 100; detective agencies, 20; abstracts of titles, 10; theaters, museums, panoramas, 40—total, 3,980.

Grand total, 19,258.

During the third week in September the police visited about 2,200 firms employing ordinarily 186,000 persons, but at that time they had in their employment only 111,000, showing that 75,000 persons employed under ordinary circumstances by these firms were without work. These 2,200 firms are chiefly the proprietors of large factories, wholesale houses, and lumber yards.

The industries in Chicago's population are subdivided as follows: In retail distribution and small shops there are employed about 110,000 persons; in department stores, retail, about 15,000; wholesale trade, manufacturing, transportation, and building, 335,000; professions and government and municipal employments and public institutions, 25,000—making a total of 485,000, to which are added 3,000 dressmakers and 12,000 teamsters, peddlers, and canvassers, who are not enumerated in the classified tables of trades and occupations.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN RUSSIA.

Assisted Suicide Practiced Among the Aged and the Sick.

La Gazette de Yakootsk, Siberia: Very few persons in Europe or elsewhere are aware that human sacrifices still exist in a part of the Russian Empire. Among the Tchuktchis such sacrifices still take place, and seem likely to be practiced for a long time to come. At the same time no blame therefor can be attached to the Russian Government or to the Orthodox Church, for efforts by both to stop the custom have proved inefficient. The sacrifices alluded to are those of old people and the sick, who, finding no pleasure in life, resolve to have done with earthly existence, to rejoin their dead relations, and go to increase the number of happy spirits.

The Tchuktchi who has made up his mind to die immediately notifies his neighbors and nearest relatives. The news spreads in the circle of his friends and all of them soon visit the unhappy person to influence him to change his mind. Prayers, reproaches, complaints, and tears have no effect on the fanatic, who explains his reasons, speaks of the future life, of the dead who appear to him in his sleep, and even when he is awake, calling him to them. His friends, seeing him thus resolved, go away to make the customary preparations. At the end of from ten to fifteen days they return to the hut of the Tchuktchi, with white mortuary garments and some weapons which will be used by the man in the other world to fight evil spirits and hunt the reindeer. After making his toilet the Tchuktchi withdraws into the corner of the hut. His nearest relative stands by his side, holding in his hand the instrument of sacrifice, a knife, a pike, or a rope. After the sacrifice the assistants place the body on a sledge drawn by reindeer, which draws it to the place of the funeral. Arrived at their destination the Tchuktchis cut the throat of the reindeer, take from the dead body its clothing, which is torn in pieces, and place the corpse on a lighted funeral pile. During the incineration the assistants offer up prayer to the happy in the other world and supplicate these to watch over them and theirs. These horrible practices are followed today with the same exactness as in ancient times.

Abandonment of Cronstadt.

The harbor of Cronstadt in Russia is to be closed to merchant vessels after 1895 and a new harbor will be opened along a maritime canal just below St. Petersburg. This harbor will be twenty-two feet deep, cost a million rubles, and be the central point for the unloading of coal and the loading of grain and other articles of export. The department of public works is also considering the advisability of constructing a tunnel under the Neva like that under the Thames in London, but built in four stories. This abandonment of Cronstadt is of especial interest, for it was Peter the Great who established and indeed created it for the Port of St. Petersburg.—*Springfield Republican.*

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AT SEA.

W. H. Ballou Urges the Enactment of More Humane Laws.

New Orleans *Picayune*: Mr. William Hosea Ballou of New York, whose work in connection with the suppression of cruelty to animals in transit at sea has attracted so much attention during the last few years, has at last succeeded in getting a bill into Congress calling for an international maritime conference to regulate and punish such abuses, says the Boston *Globe*.

The object of the maritime conference is "to make, devise, and amend the rules, regulations, and practice concerning the transportation of animals at sea and their lives and slaughter in quarantine; for the proper construction of vessels for animals in transit; for the punishment of navigation companies or vessel owners, their officials and employés, for cruelty to animals at sea; to make navigation companies or vessel owners liable in damages for destruction of or injury to animals in transit; and to formulate and submit for ratification to the governments of all maritime nations proper international regulations, laws, penalties, and punishments for cruelty to animals at sea."

Mr. Ballou was in Boston this morning, and talked very entertainingly to a *Globe* reporter concerning his work and the abuses which led him to take up the cudgel in defense of the animals. Said he:

"All animals sailing from a port usually sail under the flag of that port. Consequently they reach their port of destination under a foreign flag. The country of entry has no jurisdiction over the animals or any acts that may be committed on them while under the flag they sail under.

"The party shipping them is obliged to sign a manifest ceding all rights to the property while at sea, and on arrival is obliged to take the animals dead or maimed without damage or redress. I have been two and a half years ascertaining officially from each government that it has no jurisdiction nor law by which it could punish navigation companies or their employés maiming cattle in transit. Of the $46,000,000 worth of animals which have passed to and from the ports of the United States in one year, $6,000,000 worth have been destroyed by cruelty.

"The stock interests of various nations are so enormous financially that it is impossible to estimate the amount of animals destroyed in transit between nations by cruelty. No nation has denied the charge of cruelty to animals by their subjects which I have preferred. Nor has any nation failed to express its horror at the crimes committed at sea and its desire to suppress it by international legislation.

"Congressman Cummings has now introduced into the House of Representatives my bill for an international maritime conference, to be invited by the President, to be held at Washington, with seven delegates from this country and about 150 delegates from other countries to enact legislation for the better care and protection of animals in transit.

"An appropriation of $50,000 has been called for, and Senator Hill of New York has agreed to take charge of the bill when it reaches the Senate.

"Secretary Gresham, in behalf of the government, has made an argument giving the government's unqalified indorsement to the bill, and stating that several other governments have communicated with the State Department for this very legislation.

"Such a maritime conference will have larger financial interests involved and more legislation to enact than has heretofore been internationally enacted."

"What are the types of cruelty which you have met with in your crusade, Mr. Ballou?"

"When cattle get out to sea they immediately begin to get seasick. Vessel owners seem to think that unless they are made to stand up they will die from exhaustion. To compel them to stand up they are beaten with clubs; if that fails they are prodded with pitchforks, and the tines are run into their flesh; that failing their horns are beaten and broken with hatchets, and as a last resort pulverized tobacco is placed under their eyelids. When they arrive at the port of their destination, in nearly all countries except the United States they are quarantined under quarantine laws that are bitterly unjust and cruel. They are required to be slaughtered within ten days of their arrival in quarantine before they have recovered from seasickness and while emaciated from practical starvation. Of course such cattle cannot compete in foreign countries with the products of that country under such circumstances. This is true of cattle exported from the United States, fancy cattle imported from Holland, Jersey, and other countries, and immense droves of short-horn beef cattle exported from South Africa.

"The United States is a large importer of blooded horses from England, Germany, Scandinavia, and other sections of the world. I have seen the gangways over which these horses are led aboard ships with large spikes protruding from the sides which the officials were too careless to eliminate. The stalls aboard ship had very mild padding for their sides, if any, and the cleats of the floor where the horses braced their hind feet were insufficiently nailed down.

"In storms at sea the Captains having no liability nor damage, refuse to head the ship off from the gale or lie to. The result was that the cleats gave way, the stalls were thrown down, the horses thrown upon each other, and by their kicking and struggling were caught against the sharp timbers of the stalls and their legs and sides cut, the hairs torn from their tails and manes, their hoofs torn off, their eyes gouged out, and very often their backs so strained that the horse could not back up when led ashore, and dragged his hind legs, only to be killed when relieved from the ship. Such species of cruelty are even more common when the animals are sheep or hogs or other lower forms.

"During the several years I have conducted a crusade against this monstrous cruelty without the aid of any law, the only punishment I could inflict was to hand down the guilty Captains and officials to immortal fame through the newspapers, in which I am glad to say I have had the unqualified support of more than 10,000, both in England and the United States. The exposure of many of these international scandals has at least resulted in the dismissal of several managers of navigation companies and the retirement to private life of their Captains and officials. It was due to this crusade that that magnificent live stock vessel, the Naronic, was built on humane lines, which, unfortunately, in the early stage of its career, went down with all on board, to the great loss of the movement.

"In this crusade I have had the active coöperation and sympathies of President Harrison, Secretary Blaine, Secretary Rusk, and at the present time, President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham and most of the members of both Houses with whom I have corresponded. George William Curtis was, and Queen Victoria is, an ardent supporter of my work.

"When I placed the matter before her Britannic majesty a commission was immediately appointed, and I was requested to lay the matter before the Foreign Office of Great Britain, which will undoubtedly secure an international conference by her invitation, if the United States does not take the initiative."

In the Street Where I Live.

In the street where I live, at the end of the town,
There is never a rattle of wheels up and down;
But the lullaby music of rustling leaves,
And the chirrup of snug little birds in the eaves;
While the apples, that hang in the trees o'er the lawn,
Are as red as the sun when he leers through the dawn.

And the sunshine is flittering ever between
Old nature's own blending of orange and green;
For the leaves in the clear autumn time are as gay
As the dress of the little miss over the way,
When she trips—with that charm that demureness can give—
To the little gray church in the street where I live.

There are eyes gray and tender, and eyes blue and sweet,
That look through the windows that face on my street;
And a pleasure there is, when the hours grow late,
In watching the lovers who hang o'er the gate,
And whisper such nothings as lovers will give,
In the shadows that fall in the street where I live.

In the street where I live—ah, 'tis many long years
Since I lived there in truth; and 'tis only through tears
I can see the old place. For the street, it has grown
Till the highway is paved and the houses are stone;
And 'tis only in dreams when the stars glimmer down
That I live in the street at the end of the town.

—*Charles Gordon Rodgers in the New York Independent.*

Like Many Others.

First Man—"Well, I trust we've all contributed something to help the campaign along."

Second—"Ah, yes! I feel that I have done a great work in the campaign."

"On what line?"

"Advising editors."—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

BUSINESS IS DULL.

NEVERTHELESS THE OUTLOOK HAS IN IT MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT.

Immediate Conditions Unsatisfactory, but There Are Indications of an Early Change—Stocks Are Dull but Quotations Hold Firm—In Produce Circles Animation Is Lacking—Board of Trade Operators Groping for a Change for the Better in Business Methods.

Extreme dullness continues to be the feature of trade. In every direction this is apparent. Bank clearings show the sharpest falling off as compared with last hear. Holiday trade is exceedingly disappointing. Were it not that retail merchants have had long warning of this dullness the fact that the holiday trade is so extremely small might lead to the supposition that the first of the year would see many failures as the result of the poor business at this time. Merchants, however, have had ample warning of the prospect of small business, and as a rule stocks are much smaller than they usually are at this season. General wholesale business is quite as dull as the retail business. Much complaint is now heard about slow collections, and the fact that all buying is of a hand-to-mouth character. Bank clearings for the whole country show a decline of about 33 per cent, and such a statement does not overemphasize the general dullness.

In the iron trade there has been an increase in activity, but it has come at the expense of prices. Quotations for pig iron have fallen to $11.00 per ton, which is the lowest ever known. This price for pig iron is extraordinary. It is rather interesting to note the course of the market for pig iron for the last few years. It was a steadily declining market for several years until late in 1885, at which time it had reached in Chicago $17.00 per ton. There was a sharp rise then early in 1886 and an additional advance in 1887. Then another decline set in which carried it down to $16.00 per ton. The advance which followed that decline culminated in January, 1890, carrying the price up to $21.00 per ton. Since that time there has been a steady decline. The lowest price which was reached here in 1892 was $14.00. So it will be seen that the present quotation of $11.00 marks decidedly the lowest quotation in the history of the trade.

Considering the extreme dullness in all branches of trade, railroads earnings keep up remarkable well. They show a falling off, to be sure, as compared with last year, but the falling off averages only about 12 per cent and is certainly much less than the average decline in general trade might lead one to expect. A reason for hope for better things in the future is to be found in one of the chief causes of the present dullness—the hand-to-mouth character of buying. Every merchant in the country is buying the smallest possible amount of goods, and has been for some months. For months production has been of this same character. Manufacturers have been producing only what they saw an immediate demand for, and wholesaler and retailer have been governing their purchases in the same way. All this means that when some improvement in activity does set in the improvement is certain to come with wonderful rapidity. It is probably useless to look for much improvement, however, until the spring trade sets in.

The same tendencies are at work in the money market that have been manifest there for some time. Money continues to accumulate and rates are steadily declining. This is particularly true in the local field. Money can now be obtained here in the regular way from banks as low as 4 per cent on call, and there is any quantity of 5 per cent money. In New York call money is loaning as low as 1 per cent and is really much lower there than it is at the foreign money centers. That fact, and some others, have contributed to a strong sterling market, which resulted early in the week in the shipment of $1,700,000 of gold to Germany.

Cheap money has not yet resulted in active speculation. The speculative markets indeed have been rather heavy during the week and business has been extremely dull on the stock exchanges as well as elsewhere. In the local market the elevated securities have come into prominence again, but the activity has been at the expense of quotations. Information regarding the earnings of the elevated roads is unsatisfactory. Traffic has fallen off sharply in the last few weeks, so sharply in fact as to raise a question as to whether or not the roads are earning their interest charges. That fact, however, need not be necessarily too discouraging. Neither of the elevated roads now in operation is yet in a position where it may be rated as anything like a complete system. Branches must be built and better terminal facilities provided, and when that is done it is easy to see that present traffic may bear little relation to the traffic that may then be secured.

The market for the street railway stocks has been dull and quotations have sagged steadily. The new issue of West Side stock is now in the hands of stockholders, but does not seem to effect the market especially. Some of the industrial stocks showed strength early in the week, but that was lost before the close. The bond market has been only fairly active, and in some cases there have been declines in quotations. The demand for investment bonds has been hardly so good this week as ruled before. The bond dealers report the demand over the counter as having fallen off considerably.

While the speculative market has on the whole been extremely dull, it by no means follows that that condition is to continue for a great while. The situation in the stock market is such that this dullness may be changed into decided activity with little warning. The enormous accumulation of idle money is bound to tell sooner or later. The quietness of business has not dulled the speculative instinct in the least, and many people with money are anxious to make use of it in the stock market as soon as conditions look favorable to them. It hardly seems probable that activity will set in now before the first of the year, with an election and the holidays intervening, but it is certainly among the probabilities that we shall see great speculative activity as the result of the cheap money before a great while; and when that activity does start it will be found that the investment buying which has been steadily taking securities from the market for months will for the first time be fully appreciative. Actual investment holders will be loath to dispose of their securities when they see no profitable place to put the money. When speculative buying does set in, as it must in time, it seems likely that we shall find the market swept cleaner of stocks than it has been before in a good while.

As in stocks and other investment securities so the speculative buying in the produce markets might be much larger. Trade conditions on the local produce exchange are devoid of sensation, activity, or variety. The low prices current in the market for many commodities, notably wheat, favorably dispose many traders toward them, but it cannot be said that there is any special enlargement of lines held for investment. Operators continue hesitant week after week, and there is nothing to indicate that they are any more nearly ready to buy the property, put it away and forget they hold it than was the case one month or three months ago. Aside from the thrashed-over reasons for heaviness, such as big accumulations and indifferent foreign outlet, some of the apathy must be ascribed to dissatisfaction with the general surroundings, including not only the prospect but the actual experience of business disturbances through the uncertainties of Congressional legislation this winter. Seven out of ten members of the Board of Trade at heart wish that an earthquake or some other violent shock might stir the market from its lethargy. No definite action has been taken, but within the week the question has been discussed freely whether there may not be effected some radical change in methods of trading which will serve to stimulate business and get the markets out of the rut. Some of the best-posted people are quietly advocating a change to some such lines as are employed in the local Stock Exchange or the New York Stock Exchange doing away entirely with the deferred deliveries contemplated in many of the contracts and make all of them more nearly on a cash basis. All plans are yet in the embryo and for the moment the moderate speculative business is on old lines. Possibly the subject of radical changes in business methods may be made an issue in the coming election of officers. There is little news in wheat. The majority of operators believe in higher prices, but May hesitates around figures slightly below 70c. Early in the week considerable quantities of long wheat were dumped and probably a scattered short interest created. Perhaps the most important feature was the continued smallness of the Northwestern movement. Receipts up there are scarcely half those of a year ago, and cash wheat at milling points is apparently in sharp demand at prices much closer to May than at any time yet. Exports for the week were larger, and it now looks as though the clearances for the first half of the crop year closing with December will be 100,000,000 bu.

Corn and provisions are dull and narrow, with the former in a rut. Unsettled freight rates to the seaboard interfere with the cash trade. The receipts at primary points are large, indicating a willingness on the part of the farmers to market freely. There is little in provisions. Hog receipts have shown a disposition to increase and the quality is good. The packers are buying most of the hogs, with shippers to the East taking a smaller proportion than usual. In the provision pit the packers are sellers of product, but possibly not at a profit. Allowing the liberal estimate of 73 lbs in 100 net to gross the packers should get their live hogs at about $4.85 in order to sell the finished product at present prices. The short interest in January is not a large one.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States Saturday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 16.	Dec. 9.
New York........	$93,108,244	$81,907,388
Chicago..........	12,421,901	13,491,820
Boston...........	16,297,254	16,173,125
Philadelphia.....	12,065,670	8,794,421
St. Louis........	3,547,431	3,731,951
Baltimore........	2,221,505	....
New Orleans......	2,373,594	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 75c premium; Boston, par to 5c premium per $1,000; St. Louis, 75c bid.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000	A&S cn 7s	128½	5000	LNA&Ccn	100
27000	Atch 4s	71@71⅜	3000	MetE 1st	120
48000	Atch 2d	37@37½	6000	Mex Nat 1st 4s	70½
4000	BE 1st	104	3000	M Cen 7s	121½
5000	BR&Pgm5s	99¾	5000	MP1st con	97
1600	BCR&N 1st	102½	5000	NYC1st cp	125¾
2000	BCR&N 1st c t 5s	95½	5000	NYL&W 1sts	130
2000	C&Ogn 4½s	76	10000	NYLE&Wn 2d c	76½
8000	C&O-R& A div 1st cn	86	10000	NYO&Wrf 4s	84½@84¾
15000	C&O-R & A div 2d cn 4s	81½@82	3000	N M 1st	106½
11000	CB&Qdb5s	98@98½	1000	NP1st cp	110½
72000	C&NP1st	43½@43¾	3000	NPcn 5s	33
3000	C&N W30.yr db 5s	107¾	5000	Ogn Im 1st	91
1000	CRI &P5s cp	102	3000	Or Im cn 5s	54@54½
3000	CC&I 6s	97	5000	OSL&Ucn 5s	50½
1000	CHV&T 5s	90	5000	PD&E 2d	31½
1000	Con Gas 1st 5s	84	1000	P&R 1st inc	32½
2000	DSS&A5s	101½	10000	P&Rgm4s	70¾@71
1000	Ed El N Y 1st 5s	104½	4000	P&R df in	4¾
11000	EL&BS5s	98½@99	15000	PCC&StL4½s-SA	100⅞@101
3000	FW&DC 1st	70	2000	R&S 1st	143½
10000	GH&SA-M&P1s5s	90½	1000	RW&Ocn	114
10000	GEdb 5s	75@75½	13000	StLS&W 1st	58@58½
4000	I C 1st 5s	88½	13000	SP of NM 1st	97¾
3000	KP6s1895	103	29000	Tex 1st 5s	76
13000	K P 6s D D asst	107	4000	TP 2d in	20½
9000	LacG 1st 5s	84½@85	15000	U El 1st	96@97¾
10000	L S & M S 2d cp	122	1000	US cur 6s of '96	104½
1000	LR&M 1st	37	5000	UP 6s of '98	106⅜
5000	L I F 4½s	98	2000	UPgld 6s col tr n	90
5000	LE&SL cn 1st 5s	60	2000	VMgm	72
3000	L&N con	110½	10000	WSgtd 4s	103⅞@104½
3000	L&N c tr 5s	98¾	37000	WSgt 4s r	101
7000	L&Nun gd4s	78¾	10000	WNY&P2d	23½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	113¾	U. S. 2s	95½
U. S. 4s coup	114¾		

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	United States	52
American	113	Fargo	125

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Adams Consolidated, 25c; Best and Belcher, $2.35; Deadwood, 60c; Gould and Curry, $1.10; Homestake, $9.00; Horn Silver, $2.50; Iron Silver, 10c; Mexican, $1.10; Ontario, $5.50; Ophir, $1.70; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, $1.20; Savage, 55c; Standard, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass, Dec. 16.—Allouez Mining company (new), $40.00 bid; Atlantic, $11.00; Boston and Montana, $27.50; Calumet and Hecla, $300.00; Franklin, $12.00; Kearsarge, $7.50 bid; Osceola, $30.00; Quincy, $125.00; Tamarack, $156.00 bid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 16.—Alta, 20c; Best & Belcher, $2.30 asked; Chollar, 50c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $3.50 asked; Crown Point, 60c asked; Gould & Curry, $1.00; Hale & Norcross, 80c; Mexican, $1.05 asked; Ophir, $1.65 asked; Potosi, 80c; Savage, 60c; Sierra Nevada, $1.35; Union Consolidated, $1.00; Yellow Jacket, 90c asked.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Stock Market in London and Provision Prices in Liverpool.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The market for American securities on the exchange today was dull and uninteresting. The movement of prices was downward, but the average change was very small. St. Paul declined ⅜ to 63⅜, Erie seconds ⅜ to 78⅜, Northern Pacific preferred ⅜ to 22⅝, Norfolk and Western preferred ½ to 21⅜, and Louisville and Nashville ⅜ to 50⅜. The New York equivalents were about or a little above New York's final bids of last evening. Consols were 1-16 lower for money at 98 1-16, but unchanged for the account at 98⅛. Call money was quoted at 2½@2¾ per cent and discounts at 2½ per cent. Closing: Consols, 98⅛ for money and 98⅛ for the account. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 18¾; Canadian Pacific, 75¾; Erie, 15¾; Erie seconds, 78¾; Illinois Central, 96; Mexican ordinary, 14¾; St. Paul common, 63¾; New York Central, 104¾; Reading, 10½; Mexican Central, new 4 per cent bonds, 55¾; Atchison common, 19⅜. Money 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2⅜ per cent.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Beef—The supply is poor; extra India mess firm at 112s 6d; prime mess steady at 87s 6d. Pork—The supply is poor; prime mess fine steady at 85s; prime mess Western medium easy at 66s 3d. Hams—Holders press sales; short cut easy at 43s. Bacon—Holders offer freely; Cumberland cut easy at 45s; long clear middles, easy at 45s 6d; long and short clear middles, easy at 44s. Shoulders—Steady at 38s. Lard—Spot, holders offer freely; futures, holders are not offering; prime Western spot easy at 48s. Wheat—Holders offer moderately; No. 2 red winter steady at 5s 3d; No. 2 red spring steady at 5s 8½d. Flour—Holders offer moderately; St. Louis fancy winter dull at 6s 9d. Corn—Spot and futures holders offer sparingly; mixed Western spot steady at 4s 3d; December steady at 4s 2½d; January steady at 4s ½d for new; February steady at 3s 11½d for new. Hops at London—Pacific coast holders offer moderately.

FAIR STEADINESS DEVELOPED.

Grain Markets Well Supported, Wheat Closing Stronger—Product Heavy.

The market had little of promise for the bulls at the opening last Saturday, but worked slightly stronger, wheat closing at the top, with corn and oats steady, while provisions were again heavy through lack of adequate support. The smaller wheat receipts in the Northwest and the strength in the cash article up there forced itself upon the attention of the trade and moderate buying resulted. Corn receipts at all primary points were more than liberal.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.				
Dec	$ 61⅛@........	$ 61⅛@	61⅜	$........@ 61⅜
May	67⅝@ 67¾	67 @	67⅜	........@ 67⅜
J'ly	68⅛@........	68⅛@	68⅝	........@ 68⅝
CORN.				
Dec	$ 35⅛@........	$ 35⅛@	35⅜	$........@ 35⅜
Jan	35⅜@ 35¾	35⅜@	35¾	........@ 35¾
May	39⅛@........	39⅛@	39⅜	........@ 39⅜
OATS.				
Dec	$ 28 @........	$ 28 @	28⅛	$........@ 28⅛
Jan	28⅜@........	28⅜@	28⅝	........@ 28⅝
May	30¼@........	30¾@	31	........@ 30¾
MESS PORK.				
Jan	$12.40 @........	$12.37½@	12.45	$........@ 12.40
May	12.55 @........	12.50 @	12.60	........@ 12.52½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Jan	$ 7.67½@........	$ 7.60 @	7.70	$........@ 7.62½
May	7.50 @........	7.42½@	7.50	........@ 7.45
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Jan	$ 6.42½@........	$ 6.35 @	6.42½	$........@ 6.35
May	6.50 @........	6.42½@	6.50	........@ 6.45

CLOSING PRICES CORRESPONDING DAY LAST YEAR.

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 wheat..........	$ 70⅛	$ 70⅞	$ 76½
No. 2 corn...........	41½	42½	47
No. 2 oats...........	30	30⅝	34¾
Mess pork...........	....	15.92½	16.22½
Lard....................	....	10.00	9.75
Short ribs............	....	8.30	8.42½

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

Grain and Provisions, Together with the Closing Quotations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 50,375 bu; sales, 260,000 bu; No. 2 red, dull, ⅛c lower, steady; only a local trade: January, 67⅛@67⅜c; March, 70c; May, 72⅛@72⅜c. Corn—Receipts, 60,800 bu; sales, 25,000 bu; No. 2 dull, firm; No. 2, 45⅛@46⅛c; January, 44@44⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 43,050 bu; sales, none; No. 2 dull, steady; Western, 34@40c; December, 33⅜c; January, 33⅜c asked.

PROVISIONS—BUTTER—Receipts, 232 pkgs; quiet, rather easy; Western dairy, 21@22c; Western creamery, 20@28½c; Elgins, 28½c; imitation creamery, 18@23c; rolls, 17@25c.

CHEESE—Receipts, 3,516 pkgs; quiet; firm.

EGGS—Receipts, 4,346 pkgs; quiet; steady; Western, 24@26c; Southern, 24@25c.

DRY GOODS—The weather has again been decided ly unfavorable for business and the week closes with an indifferent spot trade in progress. The average, however, has been kept up by the volume of orders received by mail or by telegram, but in these as during the last few days the bulk has been largely indebted to the demand for bleached cottons of medium and higher grades. The sales of these since the first reduction Tuesday last have reached considerable dimensions without any undue anxiety being displayed by buyers to make purchases ahead of actual requirements. This week's experiences have failed to reveal any change in the general policy of the trade. They are still adhering to a decidedly cautious line of action and where they must commit themselves to purchases for spring are doing so with care. Nevertheless stocks of merchandise on hand are, as previously noted, not increasing, while production of fancy cottons for spring is fairly well under contract. The tone of the market has not changed during the week and is still steady if dull.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 16.—WHEAT—A typical winter week business closed here today with an advancing wheat market. The receipts for the week have been small, only about one-fourth those for the corresponding week last year. They will foot up about 475,000 to 500,000 bu, of which 100,000 bu went direct to Minneapolis, reflecting an increase of 400,000 bu in the stock in store. The market today opened firm and ⅛c higher with excellent demand for cash wheat, and weak and ⅛c lower for May. The market ruled strong and active. Several mills were in the market for wheat to arrive and paid up sharply for what they wanted. Trading in futures was entirely for May delivery, which quickly recovered the early decline and sold actively and steadily at the advance. The market closed firm at ⅛c advance for cash in store, 1c advance for wheat to arrive, and steady and unchanged for futures. As compared with last Saturday cash is ⅛c higher, December unchanged, and May ⅛c lower. Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard cash 61⅛c; December, 61⅛c; May, 65⅛c; No. 1 Northern cash, 60⅛c; December, 60⅛c; May, 64⅛c; No. 2 Northern cash, 57⅛c; No. 3, 52⅛c; rejected, 46⅛c. On track—No. 1 Northern to arrive, 62c; flax, 62½c; barley, 33@40c; No. 2 oats, 28c; No. 3 white oats, 27½c. Car inspection today—Wheat 55 cars; oats 1; receipts, wheat, 72,032 bu; barley, 4,171 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market weak and prices closed ⅛@¼c lower. Export demand was generally light. No. 2 Pennsylvania red, in export elevator, 66⅛c; No. 2 red, in do, 65⅛c; No. 2 red, December, 65@65⅛c; January, 66⅛c; February, 67⅛@67⅛c; March, 68⅞@69c. Corn—Foreign demand was light, and in the absence of speculative support option prices were ⅛@¼c lower, closing nominal. Local car lots were in moderate supply and quiet at former rates; No. 3 yellow, in grain depot, 43c, steady; No. 2 yellow, in do, 44c; new No. 2 yellow quoted at 45c; No. 2 mixed, December, 43@43⅛c; January, 42⅞@43⅛c; February, 43@43⅛c; March, 43⅛@43⅛c. Oats—Market for carlots was dull and weak, with liberal offerings. Futures were neglected and nominal; No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white at 44⅛@45c; No. 2 white, 36⅛c; No. 2 white, December and January, 35⅛@36c; February, 35⅞@36⅛c; March, 36@36⅛c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,500 bu; corn, 14,800 bu; oats, 4,500 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 900 bu; corn, 10,800 bu; oats, 9,100 bu.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 17.—WOOL—Receipts of wool the last week, 11,568 bales domestic and 307 bales foreign; sales, 1,806,000 lbs of domestic and 70,000 lbs of foreign. Market quotations: Domestic wools—Ohio and Pennsylvania—XXX, 25c; XX and above, 23@24c; X, 21@22c; No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 23@24c; fine unwashed, 15@16c; unmerchantable, 17@18c; Ohio combing No. 1, ⅜@½ blood, 26c; No. 2, ¼ blood, 24c; Ohio delaine, 25c; Michigan X and above, 20c; No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2, 22@23c; fine unwashed, 14@15c; unmerchantable, 15@17c; Michigan combing No. 1, ⅜@½ blood, 25c; No. 2, ¼ blood, 23@24c; Michigan delaine, 23c; Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri—Combing, ⅜ blood, 20@21c; do, ¼ blood, 18@19c; do, braid, 16@17c; clothing, ⅜ blood, 19@20c; do, ¼ blood, 18@19c; do, coarse, 17c.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat easy; No. 2 red, spot, 64½@65c; December, 64½@65c; January, 65⅛@65⅜c; May, 70⅜@70⅝c; steamer No. 2 red, 61@61½c; milling wheat by sample, 65@66c; receipts, 24,837 bu; stock, 1,195,545 bu; sales, 28,000 bu. Corn steady; mixed, spot, 43@43½c; December, new or old, 42¾@42⅞c; January, 42¾@42⅞c; February, 42½c asked; May, 45c bid; steamer mixed, 41c bid; white or yellow corn, by sample, 40@43c; receipt, 32,643 bu; stock, 573,381; sales, 57,000 bu. Oats quiet; No. 2 white Western, 35@35½c; No. 2 mixed Western, 34c asked; receipts, 4,000 bu; stock, 147,332 bu. Rye dull; No. 2, 52c; stock, 64,753 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 16.—WHEAT—The bulls were on pretty firm footing today and the rally inaugurated was continued today, resulting in a cent advance for the two days. The bulge is not regarded as of special significance, simply that the upturn is natural after a 3c decline. The export statement for the week was bullish, for it showed about 300 more than the estimates of yesterday and a gain of about 700,000 over last week. Then some were talking a decrease in the visible Monday. This gossip was effectual in bringing shorts in. May opened at 62⅝c and closed at 62¾c, the latter being top for the day and ⅝c above the close yesterday. There was a fair trade with the firmness the only feature. Cash wheat was in strong demand, and 53 cars of No. 1 Northern sold at 61½c, and 15 cars at 61⅝c, with considerable to arrive at about the same figures. The millers were good buyers. One lot of 20,000 bu was sold to arrive at 61½c. No. 2 Northern sold at 60@60½c, 10 cars going at the latter price. Coarse grains were steady. Receipts of wheat were 273 cars.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 16.—GRAIN—The wheat market today was firm at yesterday's prices, though the decline was rather slow and buyers would not raise the bids the smallest fraction. The receipts this week have been almost twice as large as two weeks ago. Receipts were 89 cars; a year ago 85 cars. Shippers were active buyers of corn, but the local trade was very low. Receipts continue quite liberal. Receipts were 144 cars; a year ago 43 cars. Oats were hardly wanted at all today and a good many samples were unsold at the close, with prices nominally ½c lower. Receipts were 20 cars; a year ago 19 cars. The elevators took in today 22,718 bu of wheat; loaded out 73,665 bu of wheat, leaving in store 510,182 bu of wheat, 12,007 bu of corn, 23,917 bu of oats, and 8,549 bu of rye. Receipts of grain were 89 cars of wheat, 144 cars of corn, 20 cars of oats, 1 car of rye, 2 cars of flax, and 35 cars of hay.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and higher; receipts, 19,635 bu; shipments, 2,136 bu; December, 59c; January, 59¾; May, 64⅝c. Corn lower; receipts, 154,700 bu; shipments, 101,533 bu; December, 34⅛c; January, 32⅞@32¾c; May, 35⅝c. Oats—No change; receipts, 25,300 bu; shipments, 5,168 bu; December, 27⅜c; May, 30⅜c. PROVISIONS—Pork—Standard mess selling at $13.50; on orders, $14.50. Lard—Prime steam quotable at 7¾c. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, $6.00; longs and clear ribs, $6.50; shorts, $6.70. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 7¼c; longs, 7⅝@7¾c; clear ribs, 7⅝@7¾c; shorts, 8@8⅛c.

Toledo, O., Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 39,000 bu; shipments, 500 bu; very dull; cash 61½c; May, 67⅝c; No. 2 white, cash, 59½c. Corn—Receipts, 30,500 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu; dull; No. 3 mixed, cash, 36c. Oats—Receipts, 800 bu; shipments, none; nominal. Rye—No trading. CLOVER-SEED—Receipts and shipments, none; firm; January, $5.97½; February, $6.00.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 11....	14,738	936	38,265	9,799
Tuesday, Dec. 12....	5,645	682	35,343	11,319
Wednesday, Dec. 13.	19,699	931	32,475	18,607
Thursday, Dec. 14..	13,407	889	28,235	10,018
Friday, Dec. 15......	8,124	941	27,086	6,928
Saturday, Dec. 16...	1,500	200	15,000	1,000
Total..............	63,113	4,579	176,404	57,671
Previous week. ...	60,482	2,879	179,356	70,451
Cor. week 1892......	70,535	2,848	158,980	44,223
Cor. week 1891......	59,901	1,859	251,591	25,805
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 11....	2,870	4	8,014	872
Tuesday, Dec. 12 ...	1,650	147	7,391	663
Wednesday, Dec. 13.	3,495	120	8,758	332
Thursday, Dec. 14..	4,152	10	8,391	144
Friday, Dec. 15......	3,039	109	9,612	679
Saturday, Dec. 16...	1,000	....	6,000	1,000
Total..............	16,206	389	48,166	3,680
Previous week......	18,501	213	44,911	7,491
Cor. week 1892......	24,618	591	44,603	9,339
Cor. week 1891......	18,760	784	38,758	5,050

Chicago receipts for the month and year to date, with comparisons:

Receipts.	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
December, 1893..	138,300	402,000	142,100
December, 1892....	174,419	374,219	91,813
December, 1891....	146,431	619,559	85,213
Total, 1893..........	3,046,300	5,833,300	2,946,800
Total, 1892..........	3,456,895	7,424,015	2,078,955
Total, 1891..........	3,130,553	8,152,102	2,083,037

Receipts last week with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Chicago..................	63,100	176,500	57,500
Kansas City.....	35,500	47,500	20,000
Omaha...................	19,500	30,500	5,200
St. Louis................	17,500	30,000	4,100
Totals..................	135,600	284,500	86,800
Previous week.........	139,300	280,800	91,600
Two weeks ago.........	117,200	201,000	64,300
Cor. week 1892.........	132,000	272,600	57,600
Cor. week 1891.........	104,000	411,400	37,000
Cor. week 1890.........	91,500	318,700	56,700
Cor. week 1889.........	83,600	257,700	50,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 36,000 hogs, 14,000 cattle, and 12,000 sheep, against 38,265 hogs, 14,738 cattle, and 9,799 sheep one week ago, and 41,398 hogs, 19,454 cattle, and 8,297 sheep one year ago.

Chicago packers purchased 126,829 hogs last week as follows: Armour & Co., 23,200; Anglo-American Provision company, 11,800; Chicago Packing and Provision company, 11,900; Swift & Co., 17,600; International and Wells Packing company, 13,000; N. Morris & Co., 12,511; Underwood & Co., 4,768; Jones & Stiles, 3,715; T. J. Lipton & Co., 6,435; Allerton Packing company, 5,750; J. Healy & Co., 3,400; smaller packers and butchers, 700. Total, 126,829.

A year ago this week Chicago received 55,674 cattle, 175,459 hogs, and 32,978 sheep, and two years ago 44,732 cattle, 201,746 hogs, and 29,732 sheep. This week's receipts are estimated at 60,000 cattle, 165,000 hogs, and 52,000 sheep.

Last December there were received at four leading Western markets 522,982 cattle, 1,108,172 hogs, and 208,628 sheep, as follows: Chicago, 289,320 cattle, 664,639 hogs, and 157,937 sheep; Kansas City, 116,983 cattle, 204,719 hogs, and 23,571 sheep; Omaha, 66,894 cattle, 134,033 hogs, and 13,540 sheep; St. Louis, 49,835 cattle, 104,781 hogs, and 13,578 sheep. Receipts at Chicago this month compared with 1892 will decrease about 45,000 cattle, and increase 30,000 hogs and 85,000 sheep, while receipts of hogs will fall nearly 400,000 short of December, 1891, when 1,068,000 arrived.

CATTLE—Saturday's receipts were estimated at 1,500, including 500 consigned direct to slaughterers. The situation in the cattle market was not much changed from Friday. The bulk of the 4,000 cattle, largely locked up in covered pens, were still locked up at the close Saturday. There was a meager shipping demand, and a few cattle changed hands at the extreme decline of Friday, when prices were about as low, considering quality, as on that memorable "blue" and wet Monday not long since. A few good fat 1,321@1,498-lb steers sold at $4.25@4.75, but there were many good 1,400-lb cattle that could not have been sold above $4.00. Some Texas calves sold at $1.75@2.20, and a train of 370 Texas steers, averaging 900 lbs, sold at $3.00. Quotations are as follows:

Christmas beeves..............................	$6.00@6.50
Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs..........	5.20@5.60
Choice to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs.......	4.30@5.15
Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,400 lbs.	3.70@4.20
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs..........	3.50@4.20
Poor to fair steers, 900@1,100 lbs.............	3.00@3.50
Choice to extra cows and heifers...............	2.60@3.25
Fair to good cows and heifers..................	2.15@2.55
Inferior to fair canning cows..................	1.30@2.10
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,150 lbs..........	2.30@3.25
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs...............	3.00@6.25
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs...................	2.60@3.35
Texas cows, bulls, and stags...................	1.65@2.85
Western rangers, steers........................	2.80@4.15
Western rangers, cows and heifers............	2.20@3.35

HOGS—Trade was fairly active, but prices ruled 5c lower than Friday's average. The finish was weak with only 3,000 left in the pens. Heavy sold at $4.80@5.35, bulk, $5.05@5.20; mixed, $4.95@5.30; bulk, $5.10@5.20; light, $5.00@5.30; bulk, $5.10@5.20. Pigs sold at $4.00@5.15.

SHEEP—Saturday's receipts were light, but offerings were fully equal to the demand. Prices were barely steady. Sales included some 95-lb pretty fair killing sheep at $1.50; good ewes, 101 lbs, $1.90@2.10; Western, 109 lbs, $3.00; and 93@97 lbs, $3.40@3.45. A few common to medium lambs changed hands at $3.35@4.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; market dull and without feature; feeding steers, fair to choice, $2.80@3.60; common to fair stockers, $1.40@2.30; good, $2.30@2.70; choice to fancy native cows and heifers sell at $3.00@3.50; good native cows and heifers sell at $2.40@2.85; medium native cows are quotable at $1.90@2.30. HOGS—Receipts, 1,426 head. During the last half of the week the market has been the most active part of the yards, there being a good daily supply and an excellent demand that enabled the trade to dispose of them at satisfactory prices. Bulk, $4.90@5.10; rest no material change. SHEEP—Receipts, 363 head. This week's market has been very quiet. There has not been enough choice fat sheep and lambs on sale at any time to supply the wants of the local trade; consequently prices of these have been comparatively steady and firm. Native mixed, $2.00@2.50.

New York, Dec. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts, 578 head. No trading. Shipments today 555 cattle and 3,500 quarters of beef. Calves—No receipts and no trading. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,638 head. Trading very limited and slow demand at yesterday's quotations. Dressed mutton dull at 5@7½c per lb; dressed lambs weak at 6½@8c. HOGS—Receipts, 1,426 head. Market firmer at $5.50@6.20 per cwt.

Eat Celery Freely.

If celery were eaten freely sufferers from rheumatism would be comparatively few. It is a mistaken idea that cold and damp produce the disease—they simply develop it. Acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause. If celery is eaten largely, an alkaline blood is the result, and where this exists there can be neither rheumatism nor gout. It should be eaten cooked.—*Canton Repository.*

The Idea!

Miss Summit—"You didn't bow to Miss Penstock when you met her on the avenue yesterday."

Miss Palisade—"Bow to her! Well, I should say not. Why, she only had seven layers in her cape."—*Judge.*

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN FOR MAYOR—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

Globe Savings Bank,
Cor. Dearborn and Jackson-sts.
UNDER STATE CONTROL.
Individual and Savings Accounts Solicited.
Safety Deposit Vaults.

TO RENT
Two very desirable offices in the TRIBUNE BUILDING, on second and third floors.
Apply to BUSINESS MANAGER, Tribune Office.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of Unity Church for the election of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the Church Parlors Monday evening, Dec. 18, 1893, at 8 o'clock. A. F. NAGLE, Sec'y.

RELIEF THEIR THE

CHICAGO MINISTERS PREACH ON
CONDITION OF THE POOR.

All Kinds of Suggestions Advanced
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All Kinds of Suggestions Advanced as to What Should Be Done—The Rev. O. P. Gifford Says, "You Can't Save the Poor by Brigades," and Advises the Giving of Relief by Private Individuals Through Personal Contact—Other Pastors Recommend Co-operation.

"Fifteen thousand men have been fed at the free lodging-house, No. 346 Wabash avenue, since last Monday," said the Rev. O. P. Gifford in the introductory remarks to his sermon on "Who Is My Neighbor?" preached in Immanuel Baptist Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, yesterday morning. The sermon which followed was an eloquent appeal to his congregation to depart from the usual way of doing charitable work and to meet and assist needy men and women by personal contact with them, as Christ did when he ministered on earth, and not as it is now attempted, through funds, committees, and organizations.

He said that all the church and charitable organizations handled the present question as with kid gloves and tried to save men by platoons and brigades.

He said that the church was drawing its skirts more closely about it and "passing by on the other side." The churchman, he said, whose business it was to assist the needy, was slow to act, while the business-men of the city had neglected their business to look after their needy brothers. Continuing he said:

The lawyer who asked of Christ, "Who is my neighbor?" was a religious, not a civil lawyer, a man whose time was taken up in studying the law of Moses. He knew that Christ had the secret of eternal life." After giving a graphic illustration of the parable of the Good Samaritan and the events that occurred on the road between Jerusalem and Jericho, the speaker continued: "You can't save men in brigades. Take one poor sufferer as your personal charge and stick to him. Don't try to feed him on theology. Give him bread and then advise. Christ never tried to save men by organized religion. He depended on his personal following. Your neighbor is the man in trouble, see him, sympathize with him, share your time, strength, and substance with him. Love him as yourself and thou shalt have eternal life.

CHURCHES MUST CO-OPERATE.

Dr. Noble Appoints a Committee and Points Out Its Duties.

The Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble preached yesterday morning at the Union Park Congregational Church on "The Church and the Poor." He said he would direct attention to two facts, the first of which was that there is an immense amount of poverty and distress existing in Chicago at the present time. He characterized it as unprecedented and alarming. No exact statistics could, of course, be cited, but there must be thousands of good people in the sorest need and in the deepest trouble. The channels of business were choked up, factories were closed, and stores and commission houses were discharging employés and reducing wages. Building operations had ceased and the carpenter and the bricklayer, however competent and faithful, could find nothing to do. But the saddest feature in the situation was the effects on women and girls. They could not, like men, sleep in the City Hall or "sponge" on the saloon. Pinched with hunger, men inspired with devilish passions assailed them with temptation and sought to drag them down into the mire of vice. The business now on hand was that of charity, pure and simple. These sufferers must be relieved, the hungry must be fed, the naked clothed, and the homeless sheltered.

The second fact to be considered was that it was the peculiar duty of the Church of Jesus Christ to relieve this suffering. It was true, he said, that this obligation rested on others also; but the Church of Christ was peculiarly bound, by its history, by its teachings, and by the precept and example of its founder to be a relief and aid society. Its shining record in this respect had been the amazement of infidel philosophy. The church could not escape from its obligations to relieve the poor. Whenever it did so it would cease to be the Church of Christ.

The matter resolved itself into a question of modes and methods, and two suggestions in this direction occurred to him. In the first place it was the duty of the church to assist, as far as possible, the Central Relief committee. Such a committee was indispensable, and it could do nothing without money, and money it ought to have. It was necessary, of course, for it to so conduct the work as not to pauperize the people, and not to make Chicago a tramps' paradise. But with these points guarded, Christian people should feel it to be their duty and their privilege to support the committee. The other suggestion was that the members of each church were under special obligations to relieve the wants of poor people more or less identified with it. This was a duty too sacred to be turned over to society. It would be a shame indeed for his people to neglect their poor, and he knew they would never do it. There ought to be a regular search instituted to find out the poor, and in the search the Sunday-school, the Christian Endeavor and Ladies' Benevolent Society and the Missionary Society could do best work.

In the prosecution of this work there ought to be, first, thorough examination; secondly, immediate relief where the necessity was pressing; and thirdly, an oversight of several poor families by one person. But in addition to all this there was needed in his church a Central committee, with weekly meetings, to counsel with and advise the other workers. He nominated for such a committee Miss Mary Spence, J. Kent, J. R. Dewey, J. H. Tewksbury, E. M. Stanley, Mrs. George Sherwin, J. M. Sherwin, F. S. Terrill, Mrs. M. B. Carse, and G. B. Willcox.

If you want a good business-man for Mayor—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

WANTS MONEY AND FOOD.

Too Many Good Samaritans with No Oil, Wine, Nor Shillings.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Cashman preached at St. Jarlath's Catholic Church yesterday morning, taking as his text the gospel of the day, describing the interview between John the Baptist and his disciples in which they asked him if he was the Christ. Father Cashman remarked that on all the Sundays of Advent the church exhorted her children to prepare themselves to commemorate in a worthy and Christian manner the anniversary of the birth of the Savior, and surely there was no way in which one could so well put himself in harmony with the very object of the incarnation as by earnestly and faithfully practicing that virtue which Christ so particularly emphasized—the virtue of the law of God, and the love of our neighbor. It was the duty of the Christian to admonish his neighbor, pray for him, and, if possible, lead him back to virtue and holiness. In like manner, if his neighbor was sick or in need, it was the duty of the Christian to console him and to provide for his wants. Here Father Cashman referred to the parable of the Good Samaritan, and said that many people were anxious to be Good Samaritans, excepting the oil and the wine and the two shillings.

In conclusion Father Cashman told his people they were now face to face with an exceptional state of destitution and suffering among the poor and would be afforded ample opportunity of displaying their love to their neighbor. He gave a brief account of the charitable work that he had been doing for destitute and unemployed men, and made an appeal to them for contributions of money and material to enable him to continue his labors.

GIVE WORK AND NOT ALMS.

Some Suggestions Applied to the Situation by a Universalist Minister.

"The Present Emergency in Chicago" was the subject of the sermon preached yesterday morning by the Rev. R. A. White of the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church. In part Mr. White said:

Without doubt the situation in Chicago at present is unnatural. A series of circumstances have left thousands without work and many without proper food and clothing. We are only at the danger-edge of most desperate circumstances. Chicago, it must be admitted, faces a serious problem. Because the situation is serious two things ought to be guarded against: First, care should be taken not to create an unnecessary panic by exaggerating the actual situation. It is bad enough, but nothing but harm can come of overstatement. No one knows authoritatively the number of unemployed. No one has taken a census of the actual number of families in want. Assertions are based chiefly on that sudden rising of men at the soup kitchens and shelter places, in itself worthy of sympathy and serious attention, but not the safest index to the actual situation. It is no small factor in the present problem that no one knows the real state of affairs. Second, sentiment should not run away with good judgment in the present emergency. The danger is not in letting any one starve or freeze, but in indiscriminate and sentimental relief. No one should go in want on account of red tape charity, but one of the crying needs in the present case is proper methods properly applied. The charity of Chicago has sadly needed system, but never so much as now. When we have our relief stations and our soup kitchens we have touched only the little end of the problem, and, while necessary, not the important end.

First, it does not at all cover the ground. It takes care of a class of men who can fight their way to the place of supplies, but fails to reach the women and children shivering and freezing in the attics. Second, this kind of charity does not reach one class at all. No man however unworthy should be allowed to starve or freeze, but there is in Chicago a class most pitiable of all—that class that for the first time finds itself pinched with hunger and whose self-respect will not allow it to make appeal. Here is need of the most delicate and most discriminating kind of help. Third, indiscriminate giving puts a premium upon poverty. It not only breaks down self-respect in the recipient, but invites every worthless tramp in the city to a free lunch. If a tramp is in need he must be helped, but let us know, if possible, who are the tramps and who are not.

There must be a thorough canvass of the city. Nothing can be well done until that is done. There will be no lack of food or money when people know where it will do good. The Market street men were complaining a few days ago that several carloads of food was likely to spoil because they did not know where to send it. Let all able-bodied men be set at work somewhere. Our streets would stand a little cleaning. If money is to be raised why not spend it for work and save the self-respect of those who are in need. Every householder in good circumstances ought to have a pile of wood in his cellar to saw or split. When a man comes asking alms let him do an hour or two hours' work for what he gets. This for the sake of the man. Let it go out that Chicago is trying her best to find work and not to give alms and the army of applicants will drop to their proper proportions.

POMEROY AND THE CHURCHES.

Stinging Answer to the Labor Delegate by a Baptist Divine.

The Rev. Kittridge Wheeler of the Fourth Paptist Church, Ashland avenue and Monroe street, in his sermon last night answered William C. Pomeroy's attack on the churches. In his address of welcome to the delegates to the Convention of the Federation of Labor last week Mr. Pomeroy said that the churches were closed against the thousands of homeless people who were without food and compelled to sleep in the street. The Rev. Mr. Wheeler denied many of Mr. Pomeroy's assertions. He said in part: "This Mr. Pomeroy did not tell the convention that he was a saloonkeeper and the proprietor of one of the worst dives in the city. He did not tell this convention that the business in which he is engaged had robbed the people of this city and the World's Fair visitors of $12,000,000 since the opening of the Exposition. He did not say that the saloon took the last loaf of bread from hungry children and turned them out in the street in the wet and shivering cold. Mr. Pomeroy omitted to tell of the palatial saloon with its French plate glass, stained windows, cherry counters, mirrors, brilliant lights, and expensive corner location. These gilded palaces of hell are never closed. Always open, open according to Pomeroy! the decoy duck for the capture of the laboring man!"

GIVE THE UNEMPLOYED WORK.

Practical Suggestions Made by a Lecturer on the Conditions of the Poor.

Z. S. Holbrook lectured at Oakland Congregational Church, Fortieth street and Drexel boulevard, last night, his subject being "Our Present Duty to the Unemployed." After a discussion of the labor problem generally the speaker said:

"With the unemployed of Chicago it is not because their stomachs are hungry that they are to be pitied, but it is because they are idle. That is where the curse comes in. Employment should be furnished. The streets over which they tramp need cleaning. Why not set them to work on the streets, the roads, and the canals? No greater economy to the people could be suggested than to have the roads of this State put in good condition. It is a crime to be handing out money indiscriminately to those who ask it of you on the street under the impression that by so doing you are dispensing charity to the worthy poor. You are simply encouraging professional beggars. The trouble is that we go to extremes. The only remedy for the present condition of things is to furnish work to those who want it."

WILL CARE FOR ALL THEIR IDLE MEN.

Trade and Labor Assembly Hears Such a Report on the Unemployed.

When President McGrath called the Trade and Labor Assembly to order yesterday afternoon in Bricklayers' Hall there were not many vacant chairs before him. Little was done, as during the week the attention of union members had been taken up with the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Pomeroy first presented the report of the special committee appointed to furnish Mr. Stead with information about the unemployed. The committee had intimated to the London editor that union labor would take care of its unemployed membership and the care of the non-unionists would be left to the philanthropic. Delegate Schilling speaking on the adoption of the report said that statements of the sort could easily be made, but he would like to have some evidence in support. He asked Mr. Pomeroy the name of any union which had taken action to provide for its unemployed members. Just a short while previous he had talked with a delegate of the Printers' Union, who said that the proposition to levy a 3 per cent tax for this puppose was meeting with earnest opposition and continued:

The proportion of mechanics among the unemployed seeking aid at the various shelters is not large. Many of the mechanics out of work have wives and homes, are men of reputation, and in many cases they can get credit from storekeeper and landlord to tide over a dull season. What is needed is a neighborhood canvass to discover the needs of the real working people if charity should be wisely distributed.

Vice-President Pomeroy reasserted his proposition with some warmth in reply. "When the union men need relief," he said, "they will ask for it and their unions will take care of them. Union men are not to be found at the bureaus of relief asking for charity. It is Mr. Schilling who should produce proof that the unions cannot take care of their unemployed." The report of the committee was then adopted.

In response for a demand for a report from the new Committee on the Unemployed Secretary Groves, who is a member of the committee, explained: "At the last meeting of the committee M. H. Madden and W. T. Stead occupied about three hours in telling what could be done and what would be proper to do for the unemployed. The old Committee on the Unemployed was discharged and a new one was appointed. Wednesday night, when the new committee had been notified to come together, I was at the assembly headquarters on Lake street for over an hour and only two members showed up." A motion prevailed granting the committee until the next meeting to prepare a report.

COMING EVENTS IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

Weddings, Receptions, and the Hebrew Charity Ball Announced for This Week.

Following are some of the principal society events announced for the week:

Monday—Mrs. Chapin, No. 3344 Michigan avenue, a reception from 3 until 6 o'clock. Mrs. Foltz, No. 47 Astor street, an evening musical. A reception and dinner at the Hotel Windermere by Prof. Harper of the Chicago University.

Tuesday—International supper at Grace House, No. 1439 Wabash avenue, from 6 until 9 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Burke, No. 3356 Vernon avenue, a reception from 3 until 6 o'clock. The Hebrew Charity ball at the Auditorium. The marriage of Miss Marcia Hemstead, daughter of Mrs. C. W. Hemstead, No. 200 Goethe street, to Nathan Corwith Jr. at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. Mrs. Ayer, No. 2 Banks street, a young people's dinner.

Wednesday—Mrs. S. S. Sherman, No. 505 North State street, a luncheon. The marriage of Miss Helen Green, sister of W. G. Green, No. 3137 Michigan avenue, to Willis M. Hager. The marriage of Miss May Clements Gunther, daughter of Mrs. D. S. Watrous, No. 107 North Paulina street, to William E. Braithwaite. Mrs. Edward F. Lawrence, a whist party.

Thursday—The marriage of Miss Minnie Jenkins, daughter of Mrs. J. H. Jenkins, No. 2633 Indiana avenue, to Arthur H. Buell at the South Congregational Church. The marriage of Miss Bert Gatzert, daughter of Mrs. Nathan Gatzert, No. 367 Forty-second street, to Dr. Sol Eisenstaedt at the Lakeside club. The marriage of Miss Maud Loverin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Loverin, to Wallace G. Clark at Clarkdale. The marriage of Miss Miriam Dunham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Dunham, No. 5536 Madison avenue, to Luther Ferriss at the Church of the Redeemer at 8 o'clock. The Midwinter Dancing Class, a dance at Bournique's.

Friday—The "Juniors," a dance at Bournique's.

NEW PLACE OF RELIEF.

HUNDREDS OF DESTITUTE MEN FED AT THE LAKESIDE KITCHEN.

It Is Now Under Control of the Employment Committee and All the Attendants Work for Their Food—Scarcity of Bread the Only Difficulty Encountered Yesterday, but There Will Be Plenty Today—Succor for Women and Children—$1,000 Realized by Bowlers for Poor.

Another agency for the relief of the destitute was opened yesterday morning under the name of the Lakeside Free Kitchen. It occupies the old American Express company's building on Randolph street viaduct. Originally an independent charity owing its existence to the initiative of Miss Higinbotham, the promoters felt it was best to work on the same lines and under the same control as other institutions of the kind, and accordingly an agreement was made with the Employment committee for the relief of the destitute under which it should be governed and should benefit by the resources of that body.

By 7:30 a. m. yesterday the new kitchen was in working order and ready to furnish free breakfasts to all comers, but it was not till near 8 o'clock that the first man presented himself. From that time till 9 o'clock the homeless found their way in in gradually increasing force, and by 10 the place was crowded. The kitchen had not been widely advertised, and its existence was scarcely known to any except those the police sent. Consequently when all who had been served with breakfast had been accounted for it was found the number did not exceed 750. A much larger number had been expected, and a large increase in the number seeking free dinners was predicted. In due time the prediction was fulfilled.

The men who came for relief were quiet and orderly as they passed through the rooms. They were evidently in genuine hard luck, for the most part did not look as if their own prodigality had brought them to this pitiable condition. The policeman who marshaled them through the entrance door said emphatically he did not see two "bums" in the whole lot. As the men entered each was given a ticket, and as they passed along the counter behind which the food was cooked and served they were supplied with sliced bread at the near end and with a bowl of coffee farther down. On receiving his coffee each man gave up his ticket and passed into another room, where three tables were provided. These tables are long and narrow. They are each of the width of two plain deal boards. Both the boards and their supports are of the thinnest timber that could be used for the purpose. The three tables will accommodate 250 men. There are no seats. When the men finished their breakfasts they passed out through the exit door, handing their bowls to one of the attendants. The bowls were carried back to be washed as fast as received.

Attendants Work for Their Food.

With the exception of the two cooks, all the attendants are men who were out of employment and agreed to work for their food. The carpenter work was done on the same terms by men who were sheltered at the Friendship House on the West Side, and who promptly volunteered when a call was made. The work of a more difficult character cost the promoters just as little. The kitchen is furnished with a steam boiler, which stands in the eating-room and serves also as a heating-stove there. This was sent from the National boiler-works, and was set up by steamfitters whose time was paid by their employers. Two stoves were donated by Rathbone, Sard & Co., and two more from the same firm are to be set up today. The proprietors of the Fair sent cooking utensils. There are nine cooking boilers heated by steam. When the place is fully equipped, which includes the provision of more tables, it will be possible to feed the hungry just as fast as they are likely to come.

At present there is no space available for putting up more tables, but that defect is about to be remedied. The building is occupied by the city authorities, and up to last week was used as a storage place for disinfectants and other property of the Street Department. These stores have been crowded into smaller space to make room for the tables, but Supt. Welles on learning that an increase of space would be an advantage agreed to have them removed altogether for the time being.

The kitchen is under the superintendence of Robert Greer, restaurantkeeper, Sixty-first street and Stony Island avenue, who is familiar with the handling of large numbers of men. It was he who had the contract for supplying the United States troops present at the dedication of the World's Fair in October, 1892, and he also catered for the workmen employed at Jackson Park during the building of the Exposition. An employé of his, W. H. Clark, superintended the fitting up of the apparatus and remains in charge of the kitchen department. E. Dellinger, S. W. Bradford, and James Cocks also assist in the management.

On Mr. Greer's arrival at 9 a. m. he found the breakfast arrangements in full swing and immediately set about preparing for dinner. Accordingly he took in several more men and set them to work peeling and slicing vegetables for the stew. One of the men while slicing bread with a patent machine received a cut on the thumb of his left hand, part of the nail and some flesh being shorn away. He was of course disabled for the time being, and went away to have his wound dressed. The machine used is a dangerous one to operate, and as the men are altogether untrained a rule has been made that nothing is to be done in a hurry with it.

Bread the Only Thing Scarce.

Ample provision of everything but bread had been made, and the scarcity of the "staff of life" was a source of some uneasiness to Mr. Greer. The fact that the institution had been opened on a Sunday placed it at a disadvantage in this respect, as few bakeries work Sunday, and communication with the managers is more difficult than week days. Heissler & Junge, No. 359 Thirty-ninth street, had agreed to furnish an ample supply in the afternoon, but they could not be ready before 4:30 p. m. Mr. Kohlsaat had cleared out his stock late Saturday evening, and as Mr. Greer saw his pile of loaves steadily diminishing in bulk he sought about anxiously for some source of supply.

In this dilemma it was suggested to him that there might be some bread to spare at the shelter for the destitute, Nos. 346 and 348 Wabash avenue. As the two institutions are established for the same purpose and subject to the same authority he thought an order signed by him would be honored and the wants of the needy supplied. He had, however, no conveyance at his disposal. A policeman suggested that the department would lend a patrol wagon for the purpose and Mr. Greer accepted the idea. He dispatched a messenger to the office of the Chief with a request that he or his representative send a patrol wagon with his request for bread. Lieut. Wood granted the request and telephoned to Harrison Street Station to send a wagon. This was done, but the superintendent at the Wabash avenue institution did not think the request for bread a proper one and refused to comply with it. There was no denial that there was an abundance of bread in stock, but it was donated to be used at that establishment and no other. So the officers in charge of the wagon proceeded to the City Hall and reported the failure of the expedition.

Mr. Greer was keenly disappointed but made the best of it. "All we can do," he said, "is to feed them as long as we have anything left. Tomorrow there will be no scarcity of anything, as every one will know we are here and in going order."

The number of applicants for dinner was more than double that which got breakfast at the Lakeside Kitchen.

As expected the bread supply gave out before the dinners were all served. Those who could not get it were given an extra share of stew, however, and there were no complaints. The Police Department sent a patrol wagon to Heissler & Junge's for the consignment of bread promised, but it did not arrive in time for use last night. Soup was served for supper instead of coffee, and 400 loaves of bread are on hand to start with today. Between breakfast, dinner, and supper 3,006 meals were supplied yesterday, and no man was sent away unsatisfied.

TO SUCCOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Women's Club Takes Steps to Give Aid to the Destitute.

A committee of thirty or more women met at the Women's club-rooms, Athenæum Building, yesterday morning to discuss the situation of the unemployed and to make plans towards its relief. The Chicago Women's club has taken the initiative in a movement towards relieving the necessities of women and children which promises to assume considerable proportions. One of their members has contributed the first $1,000 towards a fund to be used for this purpose. They have commenced work at their rooms in the Athenæum Building, where a large number of destitute women are employed in making clothing for the children who are kept out of school for lack of clothes. Today they also commence the same work in a large room, Nos. 249 and 251 Market street, which has been offered to them free of rent. They also have procured a house to be used as a shelter or temporary home for destitute women. It is in the neighborhood of the Hull House, and Miss Addams will have it in charge. All organizations of women will be asked to coöperate with the Women's club in this work. They will report to the Civic Federtion, of which Dr. Stevenson, the President of the Women's club, is a member.

GROUP OF GOGEBIC MINERS.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS FOR THE POOR.

Ald. Powers Will Provide 5,000 Pounds of Poultry and Beef.

Ald. Powers of the Nineteenth Ward proposes to make a large number of his constituents happy Christmas morning by the distribution of 5,000 pounds of poultry and beef. He has purchased the supply and only awaits information concerning the dwelling places of families whose scanty larder forbids a Christmas dinner, to provide all with a sufficiency. The store house is No. 243 South Canal street, and all deserving poor people who apply there will receive a quantity of goose, duck, or beef, according to desire.

VIEW OF FIRST WARD IN IRONWOOD, SHOWING HOUSES OF STARVING MINERS AND SHAFTS OF SHUT-DOWN MINES.

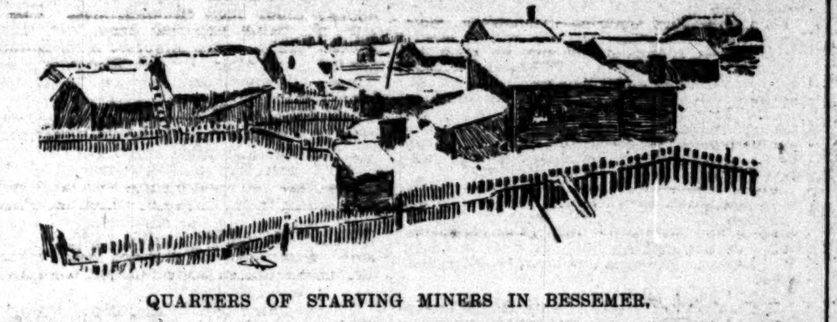
END OF BOWLING FOR CHARITY.

The Mondschein Club Realizes $1,000 for the Poor of the City.

Last night saw the close of the bowling tournament which the Mondschein Bowling club has been conducting at its rooms, Garfield avenue and Halsted street, since Dec. 10. A few weeks ago this club, which is composed of business-men on the North Side, decided to take some step towards practical charity in its section of the city. The Committee on Plan reported in favor of a bowling tournament, with cash prizes of $50, $25, and $10 and a gold medal for the man making the most nines. Besides these club prizes members and friends of the club contributed over 100 individual prizes, consisting of fancy chairs, tables, lamps, bric-à-brac, and household ornaments. Tickets were sold at 50 cents, and the officers of the club said last night the receipts would be over $1,000.

Those with the highest scores are John Metzger, 45, the total number possible to make; John B. Hettinger, 43; Fred Waltars, 43; Leo Keppell, 42; Charles Simon, 42. There is a large number with scores of 41 and 40. With the exception of Mr. Metzger, who wins the first prize, all the others will bowl off the ties tonight, after which the prizes will be awarded.

So far as decided upon by the committee, the proceeds will be used to aid poor families on the North Side, though urgent cases of need from any section of the city will not go unheeded. The club desires persons knowing of worthy families needing aid to send their name and address to the club.



QUARTERS OF STARVING MINERS IN BESSEMER.

If you want a good business-man for Mayor—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.

Give Relief at Once.

The Deborah Verein, a society of Jewish women, has long recognized that mere alms giving is not charity. They work among the poor, knowing that personal contact is often of as great good as is the little financial aid that is usually given. Every case brought to the attention of the society is personally investigated and thoroughly inquired into, and adequate relief given at once.

Half the Receipts for the Poor.

The E. T. Bermel Cigar company has decided to donate one-half of the day's receipts in their retail store, No. 100 Dearborn street, to the fund of the United Aid Society for the relief of the poor. Lyman J. Gage has been requested to have a representative at the store to act as cashier.

MEN IN DIRE NEED.

SAD DESTITUTION CONTINUES IN THE HURLEY DISTRICT.

Mr. Abeel of the Montreal Mine Speaks of the Deplorable State of Affairs—More Money Will Be Needed to Keep the Wolf from Many Doors—The Monetary Squeeze and Proposed Tariff Changes Held Accountable for the Closing of the Mines—Hayward Mills Shut Down.

George H. Abeel of the Montreal iron mine, near Hurley, Wis., was in the city yesterday. He is en route to Cleveland to attend a meeting of the directors of the mine relative to formulating some plan whereby it may be put in active operation. Mr. Abeel, aside from his connection with the mine, is also Chairman of one of the Relief committees, which everywhere abound, to look after and distribute supplies to the destitute. In regard to the situation in and about Hurley Mr. Abeel said:

Our mine has been idle practically since Jun. 12 because we could find no market for our ore We attribute the poor market in our line to the general depression everywhere. The expected tariff legislation had the effect of making business uncertain and contributed to the final result. As to the destitution, there has hardly been any exaggeration in the reports. On our side of the river there are about 428 families, or 2,000 persons, dependent upon charity. So far we have received and disbursed about $25,000 worth of clothing and food. All are now supplied with clothing for the winter, and we can feed them until Jan. 1. Unless business opens soon it will require $75,000 more to provide for the destitute over winter. Since Dec. 1 there has not been a day of sunshine. It snows a little every day and the snow is now three feet and four inches deep on the level. Roads are mere tracks beaten in the snow and once you get out of the track you sink to your waist. In each instance where supplies are furnished the men are required to do a little work. In Michigan a few of the mines are in operation and that fact assists somewhat to relieve the destitution. The directors of our mine are making a great effort to market the ore and reopen the mine.

Hayward, Wis., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Hayward mills closed down two months earlier this year than usual, causing many people to be in straitened circumstances, but the citizens have sent a large quantity of flour, syrup, and tea to the Mayor of Hurley for the destitute. Boxes of clothing and other supplies will follow.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 17.—Several mines on the Mesaba range have suspended operations during the past week pending the future condition of the ore market. The Buckeye Mining company has reduced its force at the Diamond mine to six men. At the Franklin the men have been dismissed and nothing more will be done until spring. At the Olive mine eighty men have been discharged. On the other hand the Chicago and Minnesota company will at once put a force of men at work developing the Iron King mine recently purchased. About 100 men will be employed in work to be begun on the Iron Chief mine.

Hooper Indicted for Poisoning His Wife.

Joliette, Que., Dec. 16.—The grand jury has returned a true bill in the case of J. B. Hooper of Ottawa, the Dominion civil service employé charged with having caused the death of his wife by administering poison while on a train between Montreal and this place in September. The trial will take place Jan. 8. Some 200 witnesses have been summoned from all parts of Ontario and Quebec, and the case will occupy a week or more and be very expensive.

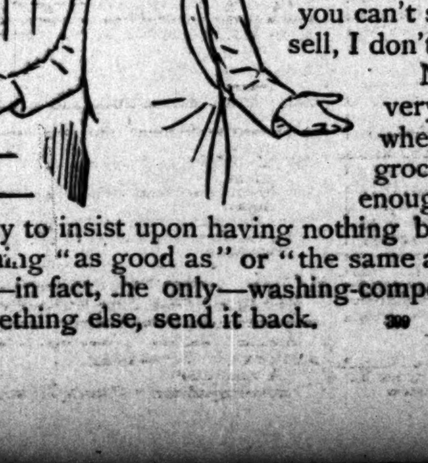
The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Interesting the World.

The new scale Kimball piano is beginning to interest the world both widely and profoundly and to realize the fame of a new and commanding merit.

If you want a good business-man for Mayor—an upright citizen, a capable and honest Executive—vote for George B. Swift tomorrow.



Lost his Position.

That really happened to a certain grocer's clerk, because he couldn't induce customers to take an inferior brand of washing powder in place of Pearline. The grocer said, "If you can't sell what I want you to sell, I don't want you."

Now it doesn't take a very wise woman to decide whether this was an honest grocer. And a woman wise enough for that, would be likely to insist upon having nothing but Pearline. There is nothing "as good as" or "the same as" Pearline, the original—in fact, the only—washing-compound. If they send you something else, send it back. 399 JAMES PYLE, New York.

DON'T CROWD

all your Holiday purchases into the two or three days preceding Christmas. It is wiser to buy when stocks are more complete.

Our annual clearing sale is still progressing.

PRICES—CUT nearly in 2

Persian Capes were	$85.00	now $45.50	Astrakhan Capes were	$65.00	now $42.50
English Marten C'ps,	50.00	now 38.00	Astrakhan Capes were	45.00	now 28.00
Electric Seal Capes,	45.00	now 27.50	Southern Beaver Capes,	55.00	now 33.50
Electric Seal Capes,	90.00	now 55.00	Mink Neckscarfs were	15.00	now 10.00
Mink Neckscarfs were	12.00	now 8.00	Mink Neckscarfs were	10.00	now 6.00
Mink Neckscarfs were	8.00	now 4.00	River Mink Neckscarfs,	5.00	now 3.00
Marten Neckscarfs "	10.00	now 6.00	Beaver Neckscarfs were	9.00	now 7.00
Otter Neckscarfs were	12.00	now 7.00	Beaver Neckscarfs were	6.00	now 4.00
Grey Krimmer Necks'	5.00	now 3.00	Electric Seal Neckscarfs	5.00	now 3.00
Opposum Neckscarfs,	3.50	now 1.75	Electric Seal Neckscarfs	3.50	now 2.25

MUFFS SAME PROPORTION.

Caps, Gloves, Overcoats and Seal Garments

No reservations—all to go at reduced prices.

THE WOLF & PERIOLAT FUR CO.

Leaders of FUR FASHIONS,

65 and 67 Washington St.

Write for Catalogue.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Bites of Insects, Burns, Pains in the Back, Chest, or Limbs. It was the and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs.

INTERNALLY, from 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.

A CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief, placed over the stomach and bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious, and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price, 50c a Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

☞ Observe the following symptoms following from diseases of the digestive organs. Constipation, inward piles, fullness of the blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25c a Box. Sold by Druggists.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. [illegible] Warren st., New York, for Book of Advice.

$50.00 Overcoats for $30.00.

$45.00 Overcoats for $30.00.

$40.00 Overcoats for $25.00.

Montagnacs,
Brooks' Patent Beavers,
Carr's XXX English Meltons,
Schnable's German Beavers.

Correct Styles.
Equal to Finest Custom Work.

"THE PUTNAM."

131 and 133 Clark-st.
113 to 117 Madison-st.

C. M. BABBITT, Managing Partner.

Why Shuffle about in shoes too large *Or Mince* in a pair too small? Comfort and beauty are combined in

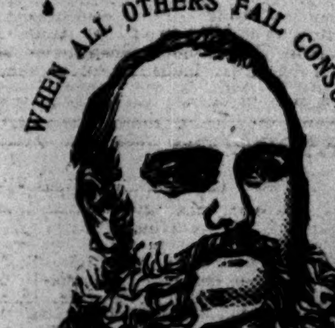
SELZ ROYAL BLUE $4.00 Shoe

Manufactured by SELZ, SCHWAB & CO.

The peculiar blue sole is for distinction's sake.

If $4.00 is too much or little—we've other shoes.

STREETER,
134 State-st. 68-70 Madison-st.



WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT

DOCTOR SWEANY,

The Learned and Skilled Specialist,

Formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., who treats with wonderful success all diseases of men and women. Prompt and permanent cures guaranteed in all cases. NERVOUS DEBILITY and all its attending ailments, of young and middle-aged men. The awful effects of neglected or improperly treated cases producing weakness of body and brain, failing memory, lost vitality, lack of energy and confidence, varicocele, and other distressing symptoms, unfitting one for study, business, or enjoyment of life. BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, sores, tumor, pimples, tetter, eczema, ulcers, loss of hair, mucus patches, scrofula, and blood poison of every nature promptly eradicated from the system, forever restoring health and purity. CATARRH throat, lungs, liver, dyspepsia, all diseases affecting the bowels, stomach, rheumatism, piles, kidney or bladder. WRITE your troubles, if away from the city. Thousands cured at home. Absolute secrecy in all professional dealings. A valuable "GUIDE TO HEALTH" mailed free. Dr. F. L. SWEANY, 323 State-st. (cor. Congress), Chicago (opp. Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s Big Store).

COOK'S TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

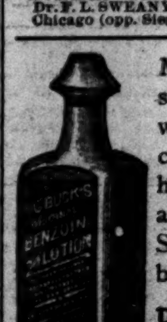
California and Mexico,
Jan. 11. Feb. 1. March 1.

Egypt, the Nile, and Palestine,
Jan. 4, 18. Feb. 10, 17, 22. March 17, 24.

Florida,
Jan. 7, 30. Feb. 13, 27. March 13, 27.

TICKETS TO ALL WINTER RESORTS.
SEND FOR BOOK FREE.

THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. CLARK-ST. CHICAGO.
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.



Makes chapped hands smooth—red hands white—beautifies the complexion—softens hard water—agreeable and perfectly harmless. Sold 10 years. 50c per bottle. For sale by

BUCK & RAYNER,
State and Madison-sts.,
And druggists generally.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.
50 Madison St.
ART SUPPLIES.

STEEL CLUB SKATES LIKE THIS 40 Cts.

Full Nickel Steel Skates 75c.
High Grade Ladies " $1.00

THORSEN & CASSADY CO.
ATHLETIC & SPORTING GOODS
141–143 WABASH AVE. CHICAGO
CATALOGUE SENT FREE.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

> "As Christmas comes but once a year,
> That it may bring to all good cheer
> We'll do our part."

We have gathered together and are now exhibiting throughout the entire house an assortment of merchandise for presents that is not equaled anywhere. We have prepared presents for all tastes, all imaginations, and all ages. And we have done our part still more generously by putting on every item, from basement to roof the very lowest prices.

Jewelry.

Sterling Silver Link Cuff Buttons, at	$1.75
Ladies' Gold Plated Brooches, at	50c
Ladies' and Misses' Solid Gold Rings, set with Garnets, Turquoises, Sapphires, Emeralds, etc., worth up to $4.50—at	$1.25
Ladies' Roman Gold Lorgnette Chain, with pearls—worth up to $5.00—at	$2.75
Lemaire's Celebrated Opera Glass (the best make) in Leather, Ivory, and Pearl—	
In Leather	$5.50
In Ivory	$9.00
In Pearl	$10.50
Pearl Handle Opera Glass Holders	$7.50
Silver Hat Markers	50c
Silver Glove Buttoners	50c
Silver-Plated Garter Clasps, per pair	$1.25
Silver Sterling Hair Pins	$1.25
New Tortoise Shell Hair Pins	95c

Leather Goods.

Writing Portfolio, at	$1.00
Lizard Combination Pocketbooks, with Sterling Silver corners	$3.75
Telescope Cigar Cases	50c
Collar and Cuff Portfolios	$2.50
Ladies' Purses, with fine enameled initials	50c
Photograph Albums, bound in solid leather, worth $3.00 each, at	$1.75
Complete assortment of Imported Leather Albums, plain and fancy bindings, from	$2.50

Sterling Silver Initials and Corners for mounting leather goods in great variety.

Holiday Boxes.

Wooden Cigar Boxes, with patent moistener	$1.50
Oak Jewel Boxes	$1.00
Oak Collar and Cuff Boxes	$1.00
Oak Handkerchief Boxes	$1.00
Oak Glove Boxes	$1.00

Dolls—Basement.

China Dolls, at 5c; Movable Jointed Bisque Dolls, 10c; Cloth Body Dolls, with China Heads and Hands, 10c, 25c, and 50c; Undressed Bisque Head Kid Body Dolls, from 25c to $3.50; Dressed Bisque Dolls at 25c to $5.00; Dolls with complete Trousseau, $1.25 to $25.00; Dolls in Carriages, from 65c to $6.00; Talking Dolls, Sleeping Dolls, Crying Dolls, up to $6.50 each; Musical Dolls; Doll Trunks, from 50c to $2.50; Doll Carriages from $1.00 up to $8.00; Dolls' Pewter Tea Sets, 25c and 50c; Dolls' China Tea Sets, from 35c to $6.00; Dolls' Furniture, from 60c to $7.50 a set.

Toys—Basement.

Iron Toys, Railroad Trains, Single and Double Team Carts, Express Wagons, Coaches, Cabs, Tally-Hos, Fire Engines, Hose Carts, Hook and Ladders, Patrol Wagons, Artillery Wagons, Boats, etc., from 50c up to $5.00; Wooden Horses from 25c to $1.00; Hair Horses from [illegible] to $10.00; Horses and Carts from 75c to $5.00; Toy [illegible]ants, Bears, Pigs, Camels, Dogs, Cows, Tigers, [illegible]ys, Sheep, Goats, etc., from 25c to $25.00; all kinds of Bellows Toys from 25c up; all kinds of Mechanical Toys; Toy Kitchens from 50c to $12.00; Toy Pianos from $1.25 to $12.00; Toy Horns from 10c up; Toy Drums from 50c up; Toy Guns and Pistols from 50c up; Toy Soldier Sets, Firemen Sets, Policemen Sets, from 50c to $2.00; Toy Tool Chests; Magic Lanterns from 75c to $10.00; Rubber Toys in Dolls, Balls, Animals, etc., from 5c up; Wagons, Sleighs, Bicycles, Tricycles, Wheelbarrows, Tables, Desks, etc.

Games—Basement.

Of every description, 10c and up. All new designs in Blocks, etc., from 25c up.

Furs.

Many attractive prices in Furs for Presents in Capes, Neck Scarfs, Muffs, etc. Seal Capes, Marten Capes, Otter Capes, and Beaver Capes marked down to close.

Fur Neck Scarfs.

Beaver Neck Scarfs	$5 and $6
Black Marten Neck Scarfs	$6 and $7
Choice Mink Neck Scarfs	$7 and $8
Russian Sable Neck Scarfs	$15 and $18

Fur Muffs.

Imitation Seal Muffs	$3.00
Grey Krimmer Muffs at	$4.00
Astrakhan Muffs at	$3.00
Monkey Muffs	$4.50
Beaver Muffs at	$7.50
Genuine Seal Muffs at	$12 and $15

Fur Capes.

Fine Coney Capes at	$10
Full Sweep 24-inch Coney Capes	$13.50
Full Sweep Astrakhan Capes	$25
Fur-Lined Circulars, large sizes	$28

Handkerchiefs.

A whole ocean of Handkerchiefs, every good kind and quality, for Ladies, Men, and Children. Extra good value in the following:

A large lot of Ladies' regular 25c Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs of a very fine quality are offered at the small price of	15c
Ladies' Fine Hand-Embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs of a quality that many ask 50c for, are now on sale at half that price—just	25c
Ladies' Polka Dot Japanese Silk Mufflers, at	35c

Cutlery.

Sterling Silver Pocket-Knives from $2.25.	
Sterling Silver-Handle Sewing and Embroidery Scissors from	$3.50
Imported Plush Morocco and Russian Leather Scissor Cases, filled with silver-plated Scissors, from	$2.25
Bird-Carvers from $1.50.	
Sterling Silver-mounted stag-handle Carving Sets, with genuine souvenir coins in handles	$5.50

Genuine Ivory, Pearl, and Stag Handle Carving Sets in handsome Chamois, Plush, and Leather Cases.

Silverware.

Sterling Silver Coffee Spoons, gold bowl	$1.00
Sterling Silver Tea Spoons	$1.00
Sterling Silver Orange Spoons, gold bowl	$1.75
Quadruple Plate Tea Set, including Creamer, Sugar, and Spoon Holder	$6.50
Quadruple Plate Jewel box, satin lined	$3.00
Quadruple Plate Trinket Tray	$1.50
Quadruple Plate Cake Baskets	$2.25
Quadruple Plate Napkin Rings	25c
Quadruple Plate Ring Stands	$2.00

Watches and Clocks.

Men's Gold Filled Open-Face Watches, Elgin or Waltham movements, worth $15, at	$9.95
Men's Gold-Filled Hunting Case Watches. Elgin or Waltham movements, worth $20	$12.95
Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, Elgin or Waltham movements, worth $27.50, at	$20.00
Eight-Day Marble Clocks, with fancy dials, visible escapements, cathedral gongs and guaranteed movements, worth up to $20	$11.50
Eight-Day Onyx Clocks, fancy gilt dials, cathedral gongs, worth up to $25	$15.00

Fancy Goods Dept.—2d Floor.

Down Sofa Cushions, covered with Armure Silks, deep ruffle	$5.75
Imported Handkerchief Cases, elaborately decorated	$5.00
Hand-Painted Handkerchief Cases	$1.00
Art Panel Medallions worth up to $2.50	$1.00

Dolls—2d Floor.

Jointed Dolls with closing eyes, daintily dressed; Bisque Jointed Dolls with woven wigs and closing eyes; Kid Body Dolls with shoes and stockings, closing eyes—at, each	95c
Paper Dolls, with extra dresses	50c

Men's Furnishings—

Special values in Men's Fancy Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at	12½c
In Men's All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at	25c
Men's Japanese Silk Initial Handkerchiefs at	35c
Men's Silk Plush Tippets at	$3.00
Men's English Long Silk Shawl Scarfs	$5.00
Full assortment of Men's Mufflers.	
Men's Fancy Night Shirts at	75c
Men's Silk Crochet and Polka-Dot Suspenders	$1.50
Men's English Fancy Vests at $3.50 and up.	
Men's Mackintoshes in great variety.	

Men's Neckwear.

A most elegant line of finest quality Crepe, Silk, and Figured Satin Four-in-Hands and Teck Scarfs, made to sell at $1; price	50c

Smoking Jackets.

Smoking Jackets of every description, including the very finest made, at medium and popular prices. We have many styles in English Plaids, bound edges and silk loops, that sell usually at $10. Special price $7.50

At $10.00 hundreds of Smoking Jackets in every desirable material, plain and fancy, bound and braided, lined and unlined. Smoking Jackets at $12. Smoking Jackets at $15, at $18, at $20, at $25, $30, and upward, being the most extensive assortment in the city.

Men's Umbrellas and Canes.

Our assortment of Umbrellas and Canes presents the very latest fads in handles and woods and offers some very great bargains that should interest buyers.

26 and 28 inch Silk Umbrellas, with stylish handles of Oak, Weichsel, Acacia, Congo, French Crab, etc., that are worth up to $4.50; price	$2.65
CANES in Pumir Vine, Russian Ash, Crab, Old Oak, Congo, Laurel, Weichsel wood, etc., plain and sterling silver—prices from	$1.00 TO $15.00
Men's Cane and Umbrella Sets, with handles to match, plain and sterling silver mounted, ranging in price, per set, from	$3.50 TO $25.00

Gloves.

A dozen or half-dozen pairs of Ladies' Gloves, nicely put in a pretty box, make a most acceptable present. We are the sole agents for Chicago of the celebrated Foster Lacing Glove (the best glove made), and have them all ready in boxes for you.

"The William" 5 Hook Foster Kid Gloves, street shades	$1.00
"The Fowler" 5 Hook Foster Lacing Kid Gloves	1.50
"The Fowler" 7 Hook Foster Lacing Kid Gloves	1.75
"The Fosterine" 5 Hook Foster Lacing Kid Gloves	1.90
"The Fosterine" 7 Hook Foster Lacing Kid Gloves	2.00
P. K. 7 Hook Foster Lacing Kid Gloves	2.25
8-inch Suede and Glace Foster Lacing Kid Gloves	2.00
8-inch P. K. Foster Lacing Kid Gloves	2.25
12-inch Glace Foster Lacing Kid Gloves	3.00
16-inch Suede Foster Lacing Kid Gloves	3.00
16-inch Glace Foster Lacing Kid Gloves	4.00
24-inch Suede Foster Lacing Kid Gloves	4.00
20-inch Glace Foster Lacing Kid Gloves	5.00
30-inch Suede Foster Lacing Kid Gloves	5.00
Special offering in Men's Dogskin Gloves, patent clasp	75c
Men's Lined Gloves	1.00

Slippers.

All kinds of Slippers for Ladies, Men, Boys, and Children shown in our Main Shoe Department, second floor.

Ladies' Satin Sandal Slippers, the finest made—eight shades: white, blue, pink, lavender, corn, Nile green, black, and red—high-class slippers that usually sell at $4.00 per pair, reduced now to	$3.00
Finest Black Suede Strap Slippers for Ladies—reduced to	$2.50
Men's Russet Goat Opera Slippers at	$1.00
Men's extra quality Patent Trimmed Slippers	$2.00
Men's Finest Seal and Russian Leather Slippers	$3.00

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Last Week of "Christmas '93" Buying--One more week in which to push up our sales to the highest point we have ever reached, and in which to reduce our too large stocks to the proper amount.

Christmas Articles of Real Merit--Nowhere in all America can a more excellent assortment of meritorious Christmas Goods be found and, we believe, that nowhere else is displayed assortments of Christmas articles *anywhere near as large, as complete, or as desirable*—certainly not elsewhere in Chicago—nor perhaps in *any two stores combined* is shown an equal variety of *desirable* goods.

Another point, which we print in heavy type--a point which we are prepared to prove--do prove--every hour in the week--is this: "Our prices are emphatically the lowest in Chicago"--"lower than are charged elsewhere (and we prove it hourly) for inferior goods."

From our 100 departments we name, below, only a few items. We could, if space permitted, increase the list by many hundreds.

Handkerchiefs—Much has been said about handkerchiefs, but the fact remains the same that our Handkerchief Department is by far the largest in Chicago and its sales are very much in the lead. Every grade, every style, every price, and bargains in every quality.

Gloves—For ladies, for misses, for children, for gentlemen, for youths, for little or much money. A pair almost always proves acceptable. We are showing several extraordinary bargains in Kid Gloves, in Lined Gloves, and in Knit Gloves and Mittens.

Men's Neckwear—Our department long since won a position of supremacy in Men's Neckwear. The finest, the newest, the most stylish shapes are shown here this Christmas season. The 50c section is an important part of this department. We show by far the largest assortment of 50c ties in Chicago.

Smoking Jackets—Every quality, every size, every pattern, of every desired material and every price, from the lowest priced desirable Jackets up to the finest. Comparison will prove that our prices are the lowest.

Silk Umbrellas—Natural wood handles, stag horn handles, silver handles, etc. Light roll, English or American makes, at prices which have won for our Umbrella Department the leading position in this country.

Toys! Toys!—In the greatest profusion—four entire aisles in the new annex basement devoted to Iron Toys, blocks, games, electrical and mechanical toys, skin horses, carts, etc., etc.—all desirable articles at prices lower than ever before.

Dolls—From the elaborately costumed doll with her extensive wardrobe we show every grade (in dressed and undressed dolls) down to the smallest size, smallest price doll made. Doll trunks, tea sets, beds, etc., etc. Our department is unquestionably "Doll Headquarters."

Leather Goods—There is probably not the equal of our assortment of these much desired goods shown in any other establishment in the world, and our low prices are not equaled anywhere in this country.—1st floor Annex and Basement Salesroom.

Cut Glass—An excellent variety of vases, glasses and goblets, punch bowls, pepper and salts, sugar sifters, etc., etc., *at prices very much less than usually asked for equal qualities.*

Dress Patterns—From any of the departments selling Dress Fabrics the customer can select a dress pattern that embodies latest styles and only best materials at prices which are satisfactory, because they are the lowest.

Slippers—Heretofore always in the lead with Holiday Slippers, the much increased stock this season has placed our Shoe Dept. far beyond the reach of comparison, either in beauty and size of assortments or in lowness of prices.

Banquet Lamps—And Piano or Library Lamps, we are displaying a most splendidly assorted stock—one section of our spacious third floor Annex is devoted to Lamps. The enormous sales' record is proof that the prices *are right.*

Emb. Linens—In Fine Art, Piece Emb. Linens our Linen Dept. has no rival. The best and choicest pieces from Europe and from our own Art Linen workrooms are now displayed for Christmas buyers. Visit the Art Linen Room, 2d floor Annex.

Clocks—The tall wall-sweep, the daintiest boudoir Clock, and hundreds of all sizes and all prices are shown. The enlarging of this Dept. was made imperative by its increasing business—this fact alone recommends it to careful buyers.

Opera Glasses—Our Opera Glasses form one of the strongest branches of our Optical Dept. We display only the reliable makes of glasses in most fashionable, desirable patterns. These rank among the most acceptable presents for ladies.

Cuff Buttons—For either lady or gentleman a pair of Cuff Buttons well selected is a much admired present. Our Jewelry Department can furnish every grade, in all the latest patterns, at prices which are indeed remarkably low.

Piece Silverware—With two enormous departments displaying Silverware—one with all the newest things in silver toilet pieces and office fittings—the other with all the newest novelties in Silver—we supply every want at prices that others positively cannot meet.

Furs—Since the "Gigantic Fur Sale" of Nov. 21 our Dept. has replaced the closed lines with December designs in Cloaks, Capes, etc., which are in demand for presents. The prices are equal to the November sale prices. This is *the Fur opportunity* of the Holiday season.

Rugs—Rugs need not be looked upon as "the higher order of expensive presents." In fact, they are inexpensive, serviceable, and becoming more and more desirable each year for Christmas tokens.

Antique Furniture—To those whose tastes are in this direction we show more exquisite valuable pieces than all other houses in Chicago combined. The lately added pieces make the collection complete in every feature.

Pictures—Too much care can hardly be exercised in selecting a picture to be given as a present. To make sure of only the newest, best pieces we recommend holiday buyers to our 3d Floor Annex. The collection is absolutely good and the prices the lowest in this city.

Our Great Basement Salesroom is filled to overflowing with enormous assortments of the less expensive Christmas Goods. The prices quoted in Basement Salesroom are always "The Lowest."

"Practical and Money-Saving Suggestions for Christmas."

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Japanese Rugs.

Those Dantsu rugs—they're the most satisfactory sort we can find in Japan—would make good Christmas gifts. Did that ever occur to you?

Our stock of them runs into the thousands. These are the sizes:

18 in. x 36 in.
26 in. x 54 in.
30 in. x 30 in.
30 in. x 60 in.
36 in. x 72 in.
2 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft.
2 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft.
3 ft. x 9 ft.
3 ft. x 12 ft.
3 ft. x 15 ft.
4 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in.
4 ft. x 7 ft.
4 ft. x 10 ft.
6 ft. x 9 ft.
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.
9 ft. x 9 ft.
9 ft. x 12 ft.
12 ft. x 12 ft.
12 ft. x 15 ft.

40c for the smallest size; each succeeding size but a few cents more.

First Floor, Wabash-av.

Burley & Co.'s

SPECIAL SALE OF Plates.

We have marked down from 10 to 50 per cent our entire stock of Fine Plates as a special inducement for this week. Visit our Plate Room, 2d floor, for a desirable Christmas Gift.

OPEN EVENINGS THIS WEEK.

145 and 147 State-st.

MASON & HAMLIN

GRAND AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS

Containing their Improved Method of Stringing, the greatest improvement in half a century.

THE CELEBRATED

LISZT CHURCH ORGAN

for Parlors and Churches, is the most perfect instrument of its class. Illustrated Catalogue free.

Organs and Pianos sold for cash or on Easy Payments.

185 WABASH-AV.

2d Floor. Take Elevator.

Desks—Chairs—Stools

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

American Desk & Seating Co.

J. H. LONG, Asgn., 270 Wabash.

Marked Down!

ANOTHER CUT For This Week.

Regardless of Cost and Less Than Wholesale.

Marked down from $6.85 to $5.95 Complete.

LAMPS, ONYX TABLES, SILK LAMP SHADES.

CALL EARLY.

DONNER'S LAMP STORE

83 and 85 WABASH AV.

Next to Field's new store.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

THE TRIBUNE
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DEC. 19, 1893.
Received on any Tribune Book offe

VOLUME LII.—NO.

FRAUDS FOUND OU

Discovery of a Base Plot
Personate Voters.

HOTEL MAN IS INVOLVE

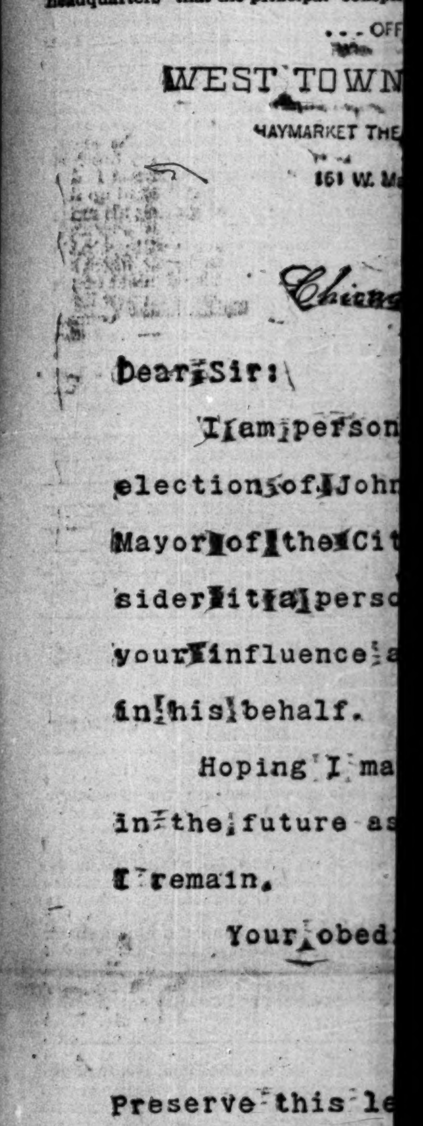
Lodgers Were to Operate
Hopkins in Various Wards

RYAN'S PECULIAR CIRCUL

Spurious Election Document Cunni
Circulated Among Lutherans.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE POL

One of the boldest schemes for ballo
stuffing and personation in the history o
cago was discovered yesterday by age
the Republican committee, and it was s
headquarters that the principal conspi



... OFF
WEST TOWN
HAYMARKET THE
161 W. M
Chica
Dear Sir:
I am person
election of John
Mayor of the Ci
sider it a perso
your influence a
in his behalf.
Hoping I ma
in the future a
I remain,
Your obed

Preserve this le

FAC-SIMILE OF ASSESSOR RYA

would be under lock and key before the
have opened this morning. All the fac
in possession of the Republican comm
The circumstances are given out as follo
One J. H. Dilworth, a Southern Dem
is the proprietor of the Hotel Saxon
Stony Island avenue, near the World'
grounds. During the period of the C
bian Exposition the Hotel Saxony wa
patronized by Columbian Guards and
ployés of the Fair. About forty of
boarded and lodged there. They
tered and voted at the N
ber election. Since then they moved a
seek employment elsewhere. Throu
culpable negligence of the clerks of el
of the Fourth Precinct of the Thirty-
Ward the names were allowed to rema
the registry for the present election.
Mr. Dilworth is President of the Dil
Democratic club of the Thirty-fourth
and is desirous of making a record toda
his forty boarders were here he woul
them all for Hopkins. There
only five of them here. He proposes t
other men in the name of the thir
absent ones. He entered into negoti
to this end with a man giving the na
Smith, who said he worked a gang in t
cinity of the World's Fair, the memb
which were anxious to make a little n
out of the election. Smith said he had
ty-four men. "They will do," said Dil
"Bring them around." Yesterday
took nine of the men around to Dil
He thereupon agreed to pay them $
their services today, and agreed to give
their suppers last night, a breakfas
morning, and lodging in addition.

Men Whom They Will Personat

They were to turn up about 9 o'cl
vote in the name of the following vo
the Fourth Precinct:
James O'Brien, No. 216 Sixty-fourth str
J. W. Stevens, No. 216, Sixty-fourth stre
Henry Hill, No. 216 Sixty-fourth street.
William H. Spormenberg, No. 248 Sixt
street.
William Jahn, No. 216 Sixty-fourth stre
William Keegan, No. 6318 Stony Isla
nue.
Edward Kelly, No. 6318 Stony Island av
James B. Sheridan, No. 248 Sixty-third
John W. Smith, No. 264 Sixty-fourth st
Each was furnished a card with th
of the person for whom he should vote.
voting in the Fourth Precinct of the T
fourth Ward they were to be taken
Twenty-ninth Ward, thence to the Eigh
thence to the Twenty-fourth, and fro
to the Twelfth. For their services th
to be paid $10—$5 in the mornin
o'clock after voting in Thirty-fourth
$5 after the polls closed.
The leader of the gang was captu
brought to Republican headquarters
nine men last evening. There they
confession. Mr. Dilworth will not h
repeaters on hand this morning, and
find some difficulty in voting himself.
When the leader of the gang expres
fears that the police might interfe
their operations, he said: "Never
Kane (referring to a police officer
name) is a member of our club and
protect us. If the Republican chal
give any trouble the police will yan
out mighty quick."
Asked as to where the money was
come from Dilworth said: "Paddy
the Cottage Grove avenue gambl
$1,000 of Democratic money to wor
precincts, and the cash will be ready
when your work is done."
The names registered from the
Saxony, where Dilworth holds forth
follows:

Allen, B. F.,
Black, J. W.,
Childs, L. F.,
Coulton, J. H.,
Crooker, W. B.,
McGrath, H. J.,
Patterson, Bert
Russell, J. R.,
Ryan, John,
Stewart, James,